State Lib Raleigh

FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

Mrs. Colton will open a SCHOOL in Asheborough on the first Monday in February next, for the instruction of children in elementary studies, such as Reading, Spelling, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar, and other kindred branches. The terms of tuition will vary from seven to fifteen dollars per session of five months. Board may be had in her family for a few Misses at a reasonable rate, where particular attention will be given to form correct principles and habits.

Asheborough, Jan'y 3, 1863. 91*3t

RICHMOND ACADEMY.

I WOULD respectfully announce to the patrons of the School and public generally, that the third session of this Institution will commence on the first Monday in February next.

The Academy is pleasantly situated in a healthy country on the Camden road, between Cheraw and Fayetteville, thirty miles south of the latter place.

Board convenient to Academy $7 per month. Tuition $8, $10 and $12 per session of 20 weeks.

Address ALEX. GRAHAM, Principal.
Montpelier P. O., Richmond, N. C., Jan'y 7, 1863. 93*3tpd

R. H. BROWN'S SCHOOL.

THE 1st Session of the year 1863 will open on the 1st Monday in January. The location is in the country, 7 miles north of Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C. Rates of tuition, $10, $15 and $20 per session. Males and Females prepared for College. The neighborhood is good and retired, and situation healthy. Board can be had at reasonable rates.

Write to R. H. BROWN, Lethe, Richmond Co., N. C.
Dec. 18, 1862. 88*6tpd

VALUABLE COAL FIELD FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the VALUABLE COAL FIELD, known as "Horneville," and situated in Chatham County, in the celebrated Deep River Coal and Iron Region of North Carolina. It is 43 miles from Fayetteville, by Railroad, and about the same distance from Raleigh. The first coal discovered in North Carolina, was found upon this tract of land in 1848, when it was purchased by five gentlemen, who obtained a Charter, a common seal and stock book; and accepted the Charter in due form for the purpose of commencing operations. At that time there was no river navigation or Railroad communication to Fayetteville, and these gentlemen soon thereafter moving to different sections of the country, and being of entirely different occupations, could form no definite or concerted agreement to work or sell until now. They now propose to sell, and can give a clean and *bona fide* title, without any incumbrance whatever, as no stock has ever been issued to the parties.

The "Horneville" Coal Fields are embraced in a tract of land comprising about 450 acres, and it is estimated that about 80 acres are underlaid with the 6 feet vein of coal. The balance of the 450 acres afford a good quality of tillable soil for agricultural purposes, abounding in timber and land of a highly productive character.

Supposing that there are 80 acres of this tract underlaid with coal—the vein of coal having been ascertained to be 6 feet in depth—each acre would yield 9680 cubic yards of coal, or 7295 tons; which at $4 per ton, at the mines, would yield $29,180 per acre. But supposing one-third of this to be wasted in various ways, (a large allowance) there would yet remain $19,457 per acre of saleable coal. This multiplied by 80 acres will amount to $1,556,560, and this, too, independent of the remaining portion of the 450 acres.

The facilities for getting this coal to market are at present afforded by the Fayetteville and Coal Fields Railroad. This road is in operation at present 40 miles from Fayetteville to McIver's Depot, about 2 miles from the Egypt Shaft; (the balance to that point being already graded, and now under contract,) thence to the Horneville Coal Field, about 2½ miles, with navigable river connecting the two last named points.

A Railroad is also in course of construction from Raleigh to these same Coal Fields—which will pass directly through this property—by which improvements coal can be forwarded by rail either North or South. A ready transportation to market, it will thus be seen, is already afforded by one of these Roads, and the other will be completed without delay, as it is now under contract to men of undoubted energy who are pushing forward the work with the utmost dispatch.

In reference to the quality of this coal, it may be proper to annex the following extract from Professor Emmons' Report, page 251, 252: "The combustion of this coal, and the ease with which it can be ignited, are important qualities. It burns briskly, with a brilliant and free combustion. It therefore gives a pleasant and agreeable fire in parlor grates. In this respect I believe it is not excelled by any coal now in market. It is well adapted to the use of smiths, and it is invariably remarked by them that they wish for no better coal. It is cheaper and more economical at 40 cts. per bushel, than charcoal at 5 cts per bushel."

Any one desirous of purchasing, will call upon or address the subscriber, who is duly empowered to sell. He will take pleasure in accompanying them to this valuable Coal Field and give all necessary information and explanations. It is only 2½ hours' ride by Railroad from this point. W. T. HORNE.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 6, 1863. 92*4t

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1862.
Geo. W. Williams & Co., *vs.* New York White Soap Stone Co.

ORDERED by the Court in this case, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendants in the said case to appear, plead, answer or demur, at the next Term of this Court, or Judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

Witness, J. H. Caddell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, the Monday before the last Monday in August, A. D. 1862.

J. H. CADDELL, C. S. C.
Dec. 9, 1862. 86*6w

State of North Carolina,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, A. D. 1862.
Mary Griffen, Kenneth Haynes, Warren Haynes and others, *against* Calvin Haynes, Joseph A. Haynes, Bunberry Haynes and Milton Haynes.
Petition for sale of Land for Partition.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Calvin Haynes, Joseph A. Haynes, Bunberry Haynes, and Milton Haynes, the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively, in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday of February next, and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of November, A. D. 1862.

89*6tpd JNO. A. ROWLAND, Clk.

OBSERVER.
FAYETTEVILLE.
THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 15, 1863.

SLANDERS OF NORTH CAROLINA.—It is difficult to restrain one's indignation at the course pursued towards our State by certain journals in Virginia and South Carolina. It is true that they are instigated by certain other journals published in our own State, which show by their conduct that they have no North Carolina feeling, and which have done and are doing all in their power to produce the belief in other parts of the Confederacy and in the United States that North Carolina is unsound; but a more shameless slander was never perpetrated. As we stated in our last, North Carolina, though only fifth in rank in white population, has furnished more troops to the cause than any other State, and has made better provision for them, and they have had more killed and wounded than the troops of any other State. These facts ought to silence slanderers within and without the State; but on the contrary they appear to have added new venom to the malignity with which North Carolina is pursued by the men who stay at home, carefully keeping their precious carcasses out of harm's way.

At the head of this gang of traducers outside of the State is the Richmond Enquirer, which has rung the changes on the proposition in our Legislature to raise a reserve force of 10,000 men for State defence, which it pretends is "a plot to break the unity of the Confederacy," an evidence of unfaithfulness to our sister States, &c. &c.

Now that which North Carolina proposed to do, Virginia and South Carolina and Georgia have actually done, without complaint from the Enquirer. A month ago (on the 18th of Dec. last,) the Governor of Georgia approved the following resolutions of the Legislature of that State:

Resolved by the General Assembly, That the Governor be, and he is hereby authorized to call into the service of the State, two Regiments of Militia, to consist of companies not exceeding one hundred men rank and file, including the two companies now in service on the Western and Atlantic Rail Road; such amount of said force to be employed for guarding and protecting the Rail Road bridges of this State as he may deem necessary; and the remainder of said force to be used for such purposes, and at such points in this State, as to His Excellency shall seem advisable.

Resolved further, That His Excellency the Governor, be, and is hereby authorized, in raising said Regiments, to advertise and call for Volunteers from *all the militia* except the part in *actual service* of the Confederacy, and from such able bodied citizens of this State not subject to military duty as will volunteer; stating where each Regiment will be located or expected to perform service; and the same shall be organized by the Adj't General of this State pursuant to the laws in force in said State, and such rules and regulations, consistent therewith, as he may prescribe therefor.

Resolved further, That the Regiments so organized, shall be governed by, and subject to, the rules and articles of war of the Confederate States, the military laws of the Confederate States, and the Confederate regulations for the army, so far as consistent with the Constitution of Georgia.

Resolved further, That the pay and allowances of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, shall be the same as in the Confederate Army; and drawn from the military fund provided for the year 1863, according to the usage now obtaining.

These resolutions authorize the taking of all men between 18 and 45 not then in actual service, and thus set aside the operation of the conscript law. This act of Georgia was actually discussed, and adopted, and approved by Gov. Brown, at the very time when the revilers of North Carolina were loud in denunciations of our Legislature for only discussing a proposition going part of the length of that thus enacted by Georgia. The Enquirer makes no complaint of this, even now when we notice in the Georgia papers that some of the companies have been actually raised under the resolutions. It reserves its abuse for North Carolina, whose Legislature proposes to do the same thing, except with more deference to the Confederate government, whilst Georgia expressly subordinates the Confederate authority to that of Georgia. A late paper of that State, the organ of the Governor, says,—

"The two regiments will be completed, it is believed, in a short time. It is said the organization has been somewhat delayed by obstructions attempted to be thrown in the way by Confederate enrolling officers in this State, who seem not to labor to promote harmony. While the Governor desires perfect harmony with the Confederate authorities, and sees no reason why it should not exist, he will permit no interference by any enrolling officer with any company or individual when mustered into the service of the State; nor will he permit the State officers to interfere with any one who is in the actual service of the Confederacy. He will carry out the instructions of the Legislature, and form the regiments out of any of the militia of this State not in the actual service of the Confederacy, and out of any other able-bodied men who will volunteer."

The Enquirer and its echoes in this State have no word of complaint of this. They reserve their bile for North Carolina.

South Carolina has had her State reserves in service for some weeks, without a word of complaint from the Enquirer.

The Enquirer admits that Virginia has State troops, but denies that any of them are liable to the conscription. That this denial is untrue, is shown by Gov. Letcher's recent message, in which it is proposed to retain in the State service after their term of one year's service shall have expired, and in defiance of the conscript law, some companies of rangers who were enlisted a year ago. No doubt nearly all of these rangers are liable under the conscript laws, as they were enlisted in the State service before either of those laws was passed. The Enquirer has no objection to this open proposal to nullify the conscript laws. It comes from the Governor of Virginia, and is therefore all right in the eyes of the defamers of North Carolina.

We have no idea that the Legislature will *now* pass the military bill. It is now apparently as unnecessary as it was for Virginia to withdraw her troops from the Confederate army when the threat to do so resulted in the desired defence of Virginia by the Confederate authorities. Perhaps Virginia's example in this respect, unrebuked by the Richmond Enquirer, induced the action in our Legislature which, though far less offensive in form, has happily produced a similar result?

FINANCIAL.—Some singular changes have occurred recently in the Richmond money market, which may mean something. Gold and silver have fallen very materially, and are becoming more abundant, at 1 75 to 1 80 for gold, and 1 40 for silver. Sterling exchange is also more abundant, at 2 12½, resulting from large sales of Confederate bonds abroad at a comparatively small discount. Bank notes are worth almost as much as silver. Confederate bonds of the 15 million loan are at a premium of 8 or 10 per cent., of the 100 million loan at par and interest; N. Carolina 6's 131, 8's, 116.

These things indicate a belief in the approach of peace.

WHY NOT?—A New York letter to the Baltimore Gazette says,—

"There is still a good deal of talk about foreign intervention; but what is more remarkable is, that many begin to admit that they *wish* intervention. "Why not?" they say, "are we to continue for years slaughtering each other until there is nothing left of either, like the Kilkenny cats?"

They are coming to their senses at last.

ARMY CORRESPONDENTS.—Again we find complaints from North Carolina Regiments that participated in the glorious victory at Fredericksburg, that they are overlooked in the newspaper accounts. One writer says that about half of the 18 000 men actually engaged in that battle were North Carolinians, who suffered about half of the entire loss sustained; yet no special mention is made of it, "whilst other States have special correspondents who particularize gallant deeds of individuals and magnify insignificant companies into mighty cohorts—every member of which was "in the thickest of the fight," and escaped by chance." This writer's remedy for the neglect is that the Press of North Carolina shall likewise send special correspondents to the army. Not agreed. Not only cannot the Press afford the expense, but their correspondents would scarcely be afforded the facilities necessary for the proper performance of their task. We are beginning to think that these hired special correspondents are nuisances, since they lend themselves to a nauseating puffery of favorites (who doubtless feed and drink them,) and depreciation of others who will not condescend to purchase praise.

The writer just alluded to says truly—

"No one familiar with the army since the war began, but observes a great disparity between the paper reputation of many troops, and that obtained on the battle field. It is far easier often-times to write up an ephemeral eclat through the press than to achieve it at the cannon's mouth, or in the deadly charge against bristling bayonets, and the former is certainly attended with much less risk."

North Carolina wants no such paper reputation. Her gallant troops leave that to those who need it. She has a right, however, to demand that they be not slandered. We notice that even the best of the tribe of special correspondents, that of the Charleston Courier, has fallen to slandering our State. Writing about the Kinston fight, he describes the yankee officer who was sent by Gen. Foster to demand a surrender, as a "North Carolina yankee." This is a gratuitous insult. We learn from the Raleigh Standard that the officer is a yankee, and not a North Carolinian. And again the same writer says that Gen. Evans (a South Carolinian) replied to this demand for surrender, that "he did not believe there was a South Carolinian under his command who had any intention of surrendering." Now we don't believe that Gen. Evans ever said anything of the sort. But if he did, the reflection upon the troops of this and other States who were under his command was a gross insult, unworthy of an officer and a gentleman. The fact is, that a good many of his South Carolinians *did* surrender, and perhaps without having the same reason for doing so that the North Carolinians who surrendered had. Gen. Evans, or some one under his command, had the bridge set fire to whilst the North Carolina Battalion of 500 men was alone on the same side with the enemy's thousands, thus cutting off *their* retreat to the same place of safety to which the South Carolinians had previously retired. This precipitate firing of the bridge, without waiting for Col. Mallett's Battalion to cross, and without even giving them orders to cross, resulted in the loss of several lives by the enemy's shot, by the fire, and by drowning, and in the unavoidable surrender of a number of that Battalion, whose retreat (and they were the last to retreat) was thus cut off. These facts are not so creditable to Gen. Evans as to justify his eulogist in defaming North Carolina;—but perhaps that is the reason for bedaubing the General.

Another case we may mention. A writer for a Georgia paper admitted that the Georgia troops ran in a late battle. And in the next sentence added, that the North Carolina troops, "if they did sometimes run, fought splendidly at that time." The writer need not have looked to North Carolina for an instance of troops who "sometimes ran," but had a home illustration that he might have referred to.

But to return to these army correspondents. The only remedy that we can conceive of for the just complaints of our troops, is, that some person in every Regiment shall be selected to write out for home papers a full and fair account of the part taken by that particular Regiment in every battle. Let it be made the duty of such person, to be performed under the eye of the Colonel. There are plenty of officers and privates in every Regiment who are capable to do this in a proper manner. In that way, and in that way only, will North Carolina troops be placed in a proper light before their friends *at home*—they need not hope for that elsewhere. If such historiographers had been selected in the beginning, our State might have hoped to take her proper rank in the future History of the War. It is not too late to remedy the neglect in some measure.

NO CONFLICT.—We regret to see that several of our State papers are still snarling at our Governor and Legislature for the very proper course pursued in relation to the arrest of Rev. Mr. Graves. They profess to be actuated by a desire to prevent conflict between the Confederate and State Governments, which they likewise profess to think was provoked by the action of the State. We hope, such being their professed motives, that their anxiety will be relieved and their grumbling stopped when informed that the arrest of Mr. Graves was not made by order of the President or the Secretary of War, and that Mr. Graves was not only cheerfully yielded to the demand of the State authorities, but the course pursued by the latter was made the subject of cordial congratulation by the Confederate Secretary of War.

Will this satisfy our grumbling contemporaries? We fear not. But we think it *will* satisfy all save those who are interested in making the impression that North Carolina is "a d—d nest of traitors." It has been our misfortune to have such persons among us from the beginning of the war, and to their ceaseless efforts to depreciate the character of the State are we indebted for much of the impudent railing that comes to us from abroad.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.—It will be seen by notice of Mr. Ould, the officer having that business in charge, that another extensive exchange of prisoners has taken place, including the troops of North and South Carolina captured at Goldsboro', (in which we suppose are included those captured at Kinston.)

It will be seen that the yankees have backed out once more from one of their absurd positions, by agreeing to discharge all prisoners, captured in arms or hostile array, "whatever may have been the character of the military organizations to which they were attached." President Davis's proclamation proclaiming retaliatory measures has had that good effect, and guerillas will hereafter obtain their release as prisoners of war. Surely never was there a government that made so many points only to be driven from them, as Lincoln's.

We are sorry to learn that the wound of Col. Mallett, of the Conscript Battalion, who is among those exchanged by this order, is far more serious than is generally supposed. In probing it, his physician discovered that more than an inch of the smaller bone of the leg had been carried away by the ball which struck it. He will not be able to walk till this space is filled by the formation of new bone. He is suffering greatly.

The Murfreesborough Prisoners.—LYNCHBURG, Jan. 13.—168 prisoners arrived here this morning, captured at Murfreesborough. 800 more are expected to-night.

CONGRESS.—There was no quorum and no business done in either House on Monday, the first day of the session. 10 Senators and 53 Representatives were present.

On Tuesday, there was again no quorum in the Senate, that body lacking one of the necessary number. One member not present in the Hall, was in the city, was sent for and searched for but could not be found by the messenger. In the House a quorum was present, and Hon. Mr. Curry of Alabama was made Speaker *pro tem*. Bills were introduced to increase the pay of soldiers; to levy a war tax; to repeal the clause exempting one white male on each plantation of 20 negroes from military service; to apply the conscription to Marylanders residing in the Confederate States. Mr Foote offered a series of resolutions to the effect that the South will consent to no plan of reconstruction of the former Union; nor to an armistice so long as Lincoln's proclamation was unrevoked, nor never negotiate except upon the basis of an unconditional recognition; never consent to any alliance, commercial or otherwise, with the New England States; would be willing to negotiate with States bordering on the Mississippi which may be willing to enter into a league, offensive and defensive, when the peace party at the North shall overthrow Lincoln's power. Offers guarantees to the Northwestern States of the free navigation of the Mississippi whenever they declare an inclination to withdraw from the war, and presents inducements to the States west of the Rocky Mountains to withdraw from the Federal Union, &c. Referred. Mr Foote also offered a bill to sustain the present currency of the gov't, and to prevent its future depreciation. Referred. Also, joint resolutions in relation to cotton and tobacco now in private hands. Referred. Also, a resolution in relation to military substitutes. Referred. Also, a bill providing for the punishment of pecuniary fraud in public officers, their aiders and abettors, and to punish the fraudulent reception or retention of public money by public officers beyond what they may be entitled to receive. Referred. Also, a resolution proposing investigation into alleged abuses in the quartermaster and commissary departments, and particularly into a certain contract for a large amount of flour, supposed to be about 500,000 barrels, which had recently been made with parties in Richmond.

We expected to receive the President's Message this morning, but owing to the want of a quorum it had not been sent in at the date of our latest Richmond papers.

THE CRAZY ABOLITIONISTS.—In the face of the indignation and contempt of all the world, showered upon Brute Butler, the abolitionists in Lincoln's Congress have actually passed a resolution of thanks to him, by a vote of 88 to 32. Bold men these abolitionists, in all that endangers only reputation, though the Northern Democrats charge that they keep carefully out of harm's way from powder and lead. See the following, taken from Northern papers:

"Philadelphia has suffered a severe mortification in the fact that the "Anderson Troop," a cavalry regiment raised out of the "wealthiest and most respectable young men of the city," refused to go into the Murfreesboro' fight, alleging that their *officers* were *inexperienced*."

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Castle Thunder, Richmond, on Saturday last, B. Teague, Co D, 49th Reg't.

At Camp Badger, near Wilmington, Robert L. Clay, of the Scotland Neck Mounted Rifles.

In Hospital at Petersburg, 15th ult., James F. Shrum, of Lincoln county, 11th Reg't.

In hospital at Goldsboro', 9th Jan'y, Mr. E. P. Rutledge, of Co. E, 61st Reg't.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At Fort Fisher, Dec'r 30, Corp'l William T. Jones, of Cumberland county, aged about 21. He died of lock-jaw, consequent on cold being taken in a wound received by the bursting of a gun more than a week previous to his death. He entered the service at the beginning of the war as a member of the Fayetteville Independent Company, and was at the time of his death a member of Capt. K. J. Braddy's Artillery company. He was a faithful soldier, much beloved by his comrades in arms, who are much grieved at his loss and condole with his family in their sudden bereavement.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At the General Hospital No. 1, Richmond, Va., Daniel Melvin Monroe, of Co. K, (Bladen Guards) 18th Reg. N. C. T., son of John and Jane M. Monroe of Bladen county, aged 20 years, 6 months. At the commencement of this war, the deceased quietly gave up home and its joys and entered the service of his country. He went through the campaign in Virginia unhurt, up to the battle at Fredericksburg. On the 12th Dec. he was wounded in the thigh; amputation was resorted to, but on the 27th he died from its effects.

He was a very affectionate and confiding child, the darling of all his family. He was conscientious in regard to his devotions and his duties. His love for his family was ardent. Perhaps he was one whom God renewed from his birth. He was never heard to swear an oath; his conversation was strictly moral. He was in every respect a dutiful son, a loving brother, a kind, generous, warm-hearted friend, loved by all who knew him. But he is gone. Thus the monster has crushed the hopes of fond parents and loving sisters, and ushered one to the grave who was their joy and promised to be a comfort to them. His father reached him a few moments after he died, and brought his body to the home of his childhood, where it now rests. R. D. M.

FOR THE OBSERVER

CAMP NEAR FREDERICKSBURG, VA., Jan'y 10, 1863.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Please publish the following articles received by my company from the Lumberton Soldiers' Aid Society, and the citizens of Robeson: Blankets, shirts, drawers, socks, pants, shoes, &c. I in behalf of my company, tender them my sincere thanks for their very kind donation.

ALEX. H. MOORE, Capt. Comd'g Co. D,
18th N. C. Reg't, A. P. Hill's Division, Jackson's Corps.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Jan'y 10.

Messrs. Editors: I beg to tender the thanks of Company C, 7th Reg. N. C. T., to the Ladies' Knitting Society of Little River for the liberal donation of 60 prs socks and 10 prs gloves, which are very acceptable and will add greatly to their comfort.

D. R. MURCHISON.

A DUTCH GENERAL IN TROUBLE.—A letter from Chattanooga says,—

"About 3,000 of the prisoners captured at Murfreesboro' have arrived here. 1,100 of them have been forwarded "on to Richmond," for exchange. Among the lot is a Dutch General, who, in speaking of his capture, says: "I jus left my command one minute to see de general, and ven I comes pack mine men ish gone. I sees a man and tells him to sthop, and he tells me 'py dam surrender.' Me not surrender, put me starts to go way, and de rebel says, 'I'll blow your tam heat off if you don't sthop,' so I sthops and says 'I'm your prisoner.'"

Terrible Loss.—The Columbus Sun learns from private sources that in the attack made by Breckinridge's division on the enemy's left, Murfreesboro', on Friday, in which the Confederates were repulsed, eighteen hundred of our brave troops were killed outright during the first hour and forty minutes of the engagement.

Kentucky Legislature—Message of Gov. Robinson.—FRANKFORT, Jan'y 9.—The Legislature of this State assembled to-day, and the message of the Governor was received.

Gov. Robinson recommends that Kentucky reject the President's [Lincoln's] proclamation, and protest against any interference with her State policy as unwarranted by the Constitution. He thinks the proclamation inflicts upon Kentucky a fatal though indirect blow. He says the saddest fact of the proclamation will be to fire the whole South into one burning mass of inexhaustible hate, destroying all hope of restoring the Union, which is only possible by adhering to the Constitution as it was. He further says that the most alarming aspect of the proclamation is the usurpation of the powers of the Government by the President, under the plea of military necessity. He advises the Legislature to place on record their protest against the proclamation.

FROM OUR ARMY IN THE WEST.

TULLAHOMA, Jan. 13.—The headquarters of our army are here, but our pickets are within 6 miles of Murfreesboro'.

The Nashville Union, of the 7th, which has been seen here, mentions the arrival there as prisoners, of 19 Confederate officers, with 610 privates.

The official reports of the several commands, which are being rapidly made up and sent in, develope a more sanguinary conflict at Murfreesboro' than was at first supposed.

Gen. Hardee and his corps acted most gallantly, and won great distinction. So did Breckenridge and his division, who were in the hottest of the fight.

Breckinridge's command suffered severely. Their loss in killed and wounded amounts to twenty-two hundred and fifty-six. Every officer of his staff was either wounded or had his horse shot under him. His son Lieut. J. Cabell Breckinridge, hardly eighteen years old, was slightly wounded. Col. Chard, Chief of his Staff, Major James Wilson and Capt. C. J. Martin had their clothes riddled and their horses shot under them.

The total loss in killed and wounded, in Claiborne's Division is 2,062.

Though our loss is heavy, that of the enemy is much greater. We have inflicted a blow on him from which he will not soon recover.

Our army is in good spirits and condition, and all will yet end well in the West.

The Surprise at Holly Springs—Immense Destruction.—We have already published a statement from the correspondent of the New York Tribune, who estimates the yankee loss at Holly Springs at $6,000,000. The following account is given by an eye witness to the affair. The amount of goods captured and their value, will astonish our readers. It is greatly to be regretted that the "100,000" suits of clothing could not have been retained; but we have the satisfaction of knowing that for the want of them the yankee soldiers will suffer greatly. The Southern account from an eye witness says:

The surprised camp surrendered 1,800 men and 150 commissioned officers, who were immediately paroled. And then commenced the work of destruction. The extensive buildings of the Mississippi Central depot, the station house, the engine houses, and immense store houses were filled with supplies of clothing and commissary stores. Outside of the depot the barrels of flour estimated a half mile in length, 150 feet through and 15 feet high. Turpentine was thrown over this, and the whole amount destroyed. Up town, the court house, and public buildings, livery stables and all capacious establishments were filled ceiling high, with medical and ordnance stores. These were all fired, and the explosion of one of the buildings, in which was stored 100 barrels of powder, knocked down nearly all the houses on the south side of the square. Surely such a scene of devastation was never before presented to the eye of man. Glance at the gigantic estimates:

1,800,000 fixed cartridges and other ordnance stores, valued at $1,500,000, including 5,000 rifles and 2,000 revolvers.

100,000 suits of clothing and other quartermaster stores, valued at $500,000; 5,000 barrels of flour and other commissary stores, valued at $500,000.

$1,000,000 worth of medical stores, for which invoices to that amount were exhibited, and 1,000 bales of cotton and $600,000 worth of sutlers' stores.

As there was no time to remove these immense stores from the buildings containing them, they were all destroyed, comprising the Mississippi Central depot, engine houses and store houses, the most elegant and capacious in all the South, the courthouse, livery stable and the largest buildings on the public square.

While the capture of the camp, paroling of the prisoners and destroying of the stores were going on, the Texas Rangers, comprising the 9th, 6th and 3d legions, became engaged with the Michigan Cavalry, and drove them pell-mell through town and run them off north, with a considerable loss to the Abolitionists, and a loss of 30 in killed and wounded on our part.

The ladies rushed out from the houses, wild with joy, crying out "There's some at the Fair Grounds. Chase them, kill them, for God's sake!" One lady said: The Yankee Commandant of the Post is in my house; come and catch him; and a search was instituted, but without success. When the noble women insisted that he *was* there, concealed; and finally after much ado, the gallant (save the mark!) Colonel Murphy, the intrepid Yankee Commandant of Holly Springs, was pulled out from under his bed, and presented himself in his nocturnal habiliments to his captors.

From Below.—RALEIGH, Jan'y 14.—There was nothing from below yesterday in addition to facts already known. The force at Newbern a few days ago was not more than 30,000 to 35,000 men with a few regiments at Morehead City—in all not more than 50,000—and we hardly think that many. The telegram started from here going the rounds to the effect that there were 80,000 men at Newbern, or on the coast, has no foundation in fact. Our advices from the coast are up to the 7th or 8th, and at that time the force, as we have stated, was between 30,000 and 50,000. How it is now we are not advised, but it is certain that no movement had been commenced by the enemy up to Monday last.—*Progress.*

Operations along the Coast.—The New York Herald gives us warning that we shall soon "hear thunder from the Southern coast." Referring to the rumors of a movement in North Carolina, published in the Richmond papers, the Herald says:

The Southern people are on the look out for [illegible] tack on Wilmington, N. C., by a co-operating la[illegible] naval force, a portion of the latter being the ne[illegible] clads. They say that 40,000 Union troops are [illegible] Newbern, N. C., ready to proceed to Wilmington. [illegible] northern public suppose that this expedition was [illegible] tended for Charleston. The capture of Wilmingt[illegible] would be a good thing to do, as it would relieve a l[illegible] blockading force and interrupt communications on [illegible] great South Atlantic railroad line. Should Wilmi[illegible] fall, Charleston and Savannah would doubtless follow. We shall soon hear thunder from the sou[illegible] coast.

The only army that seems to be doing nothin[illegible] that in Virginia, and doubtless operations have bee[illegible] postponed until spring in that quarter.

GOV. SEYMOUR'S MESSAGE.—As we supposed, Seymour did not close his Message without a de[illegible] tion of strong anti-Confederate feeling. Whethe[illegible] is a mere "tub to the whale," or the real feeling o[illegible] Governor and his friends, we have no means of know[illegible] but his language is sufficiently emphatic, as follows[illegible]

"At this moment the fortunes of our country are [illegible] fluenced by the results of battles. Our armies in [illegible] field must be supported; all the constitutional demar[illegible] of our General Government must be promptly respon[illegible] ed to. Under no circumstances can a division of th[illegible] Union be conceded. We will put forth every exertio[illegible] of power; we will use every policy of conciliation; w[illegible] will hold out every inducement to the people of the South to return to their allegiance consistent with honor; we will guarantee them every right and every consideration demanded by the Constitution alone and that fraternal regard which must prevail in a com[illegible] country; but we can never voluntarily consent to breaking up of the Union of these States, or the dest[illegible] tion of the Constitution."

The Washington Chronicle denounces the message a lame and impotent argument to support the open, disguised treason of the opposition.

East Tennessee Railroad.—The officers of this railr[illegible] have succeeded in getting an engine and train of [illegible] across the Holston river, near the burnt bridge at Un[illegible] so that freight and passengers can now be transporte[illegible] between the two bridges recently destroyed by the r[illegible] of the enemy. Transportation is going on over [illegible] whole line with slight interruption. Such a fea[illegible] running a train of cars across the bed of a river, thro[illegible] the water, has hardly ever before been accomplish[illegible]

Richmond Dispatch, 14th.

Our folks have had some interesting conve[illegible] tions with the Yankee prisoners as they pa[illegible] over the railroad to Chattanooga. Many of t[illegible] were the same who devastated our county w[illegible] this portion of the State was under Fed[illegible] tyranny, and they must have felt much cha[illegible] at their change of fortune—that of suppliants [illegible] food and water from the very people they tried to ruin; whose houses they had pillaged a[illegible] burned: who had stolen our negroes and ot[illegible] property, insulted our women, and who have [illegible] in their wrath we should drink the "bitter cup [illegible] rebellion to the death." No wonder they hu[illegible] their heads under the lashings of righteous ret[illegible] bution which had overtaken them.

Winchester (Tenn.) Bulletin.

From the Raleigh Standard.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, Dec. 31, 1862.

W. W. Holden Esq.:—Sir.—In accordance with a resolution passed at a Convention of the Manufacturers of this State, held at Greensboro', on the 5th inst., I herewith enclose for publication a list of prices taken from the latest invoices of the different Factories to this Department.

Very Respectfully,
C. W. GARRETT, A. Q. M.

List of prices charged the Quartermaster's Department, by the Factories in this State.

Rockfish Manf'g Co., 4-4 sheeting, 30 cents per yard; Blount's Creek Manf'g Co., sheeting 30 cts. per yard—cotton yarns, $3 per bunch; Fayetteville Mills, 4-4 sheeting, 33 cts. per yard; Beaver Creek Manf'g Co., 4-4 sheeting, 30 cts. per yard; Murchison, Reid & Co., 4-4 sheeting, 35 cts. per yard; J. M. Morehead, ⅞ Osnaburgs, 60 cts. per yard; Rockingham Manf'g Co., 4-4 sheeting, 25 cts per yard—⅞ osnaburgs 36 cts. per yard; T. R. Tate, ⅞ osnaburgs, 35 cts per yard; E. M. Holt, 4-4 sheeting, 35 cts per yard—⅞ osnaburgs, 38 cts per yard; J. McDonald & Son, ⅞ osnaburgs, 35 cts per yard; Yadkin Manf'g Co., 4-4 sheeting, 30 cts per yard; Powell & Shuford, 4-4 sheeting, 35 cts per yard; Coffin, Foust & Co., 4-4 sheeting, 35 cts per yard; Union Factory, 4-4 sheeting, 31½ cts per yard; Cedar Falls Co., 4-4 sheeting, 30 cts per yard; J. Newlin & Son, 4-4 sheeting, 30 cts per yard—cotton yarns, $3 25 per bunch; Thomas M. Holt, cotton yarns $3 25 to $3 75 per bunch.

C. W. GARRETT, A. Q. M.

THE MILITIA CALLED OUT.

Executive Department North Carolina,
Adjutant General's Office, (*Militia*,)
RALEIGH, Jan 12, 1863.

Colonel: You will forthwith assemble all able bodied men fit for military duty not called for as conscripts up to this date, and who are liable to militia duty under existing laws and orders, in your Regiment, and organize them into one or more companies of seventy-five men each. Should the number of men in any regiment equal or exceed one hundred and twenty they will be formed into two equal companies. Detachments of forty men will be allowed a captain and second lieutenant, twenty-five men a first lieutenant, and fifteen men a second lieutenant, a full company of seventy-five will be allowed all these officers, to be in all cases elected by the rank and file. The militia having been so much reduced by recent calls for conscripts and this call including all who are fit for duty, render it necessary that the commissioned officers should be now included, except the field officer of highest grade, and captain or senior officer of each district. When the companies are formed, the Colonels will immediately report the fact to this office by letter, enclosing roll of company and the probable number and kind of arms in the regiment.

II. Companies when thus formed will assemble each Saturday for drill and inspection, at a place to be designated by the captain, who will report to this office each week the condition of the company, which will always be held in readiness for active duty at the shortest notice.

III. This organization and drill is for the purpose of being prepared to repel an expected advance of the enemy, and will remain in force till further orders from the Governor. The utmost promptness is expected in the execution of this order, and ten days from its reception is deemed sufficient to complete the organization herein directed. By order of GOVERNOR VANCE,

J. G. MARTIN, Adjutant General.

To the Colonels of

Northampton,	Halifax,	Warren,	Franklin,
Nash,	Edgecombe,	Martin,	Pitt,
Lenoir,	Greene,	Wilson,	Wayne,
Johnston,	Wake,	Harnett,	Cumberland
Sampson,	Duplin,	Onslow,	Columbus,
New Hanover,	Bladen,	Brunswick,	Granville,
Robeson.			

Jan'y 12, 1863

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The High School Knitting Society returns thanks for the following contributions: A Friend $5; Dr Theo Martine 12 sets knitting needles; Mr Shaw 5 prs woolen socks; Mrs P Burkart 1 pr mixed silk and woolen socks.

MARRIED,

At the Methodist Episcopal Church in this town, on the 25th December, by Rev. J. W. Tucker, Mr. THOS. MUNROE and Miss BELLA McPHERSON, daughter of Mr. John McPherson.

On Sunday morning, 4th inst., at St. Bartholomew's Church, Pittsboro', N. C., by the Rev. Robt. B. Sutton, Capt. CLAUDE B. DENSON, late of Portsmouth, Va., to Miss MATILDA M., daughter of Thomas Cowan, Esq., of Oldtown, near Wilmington.

DIED,

Headquarters 53d Reg't N. C. M.

COMMANDERS of Companies of the 53d Regiment are hereby ordered to assemble all able-bodied men, subject to military duty, at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on Thursday, Jan'y 22d, inst.

J. A. PEMBERTON, Col. Com'dg
53d Reg't N. C. M.

C. E. LEETE, Adj't.

Headquarters 54th Reg't N. C. M.

COMMANDERS of Companies of the 54th Regiment are hereby ordered to assemble all able-bodied men, subject to military duty, at Military Green in the town of Fayetteville, on Thursday, Jan'y 22d, inst.

W. McL. McKAY, Col. Com'dg
54th Reg't N. C. M.

G. H. HAIGH, Adj't.

J. & N. A. CAMERON,
MANUFACTURERS OF SALT,

WILL furnish the article at 75 per cent. profit on cost and charges on application to
C. E. LEETE,
JOS. UTLEY,
G. W. WILLIAMS & CO., } Fayetteville;
DAN'L M. CAMERON, Swann's Station, W. R. R.;
NEWTON R. BRYAN, Jonesboro', W. R. Road.
Jan'y 13, 1863. 94-4ti

BEVERLY ROSE,
Commission Merchant
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
—ALSO—
Dealer in the different kinds of Deep River Coal,
for which orders will be promptly supplied.
Jan'y 14, 1863. 94-6tpd

ALMANACS.

A FRESH supply of Farmer's & Planter's, 2d Edition. Also, a few of Turner's.
For sale by E. J. HALE & SONS.
P. S. The publishers have raised the prices to 15 cents each, at which price we will sell them.

Cabbage Seed! Cabbage Seed!!

BUNCOMBE CABBAGE SEED, fresh and genuine, at J. W. LETT'S.
Jan'y 15, 1863. 94-2m

$210 REWARD.

THIRTY DOLLARS reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery at the Camp of Instruction in Raleigh, N. C., or at Castle Thunder in Richmond, Va., of each of the following named deserters from Co. C, 3d N. C. Reg't, viz: William J. Edge, John H. Pridgeon, David Powell, Pat. McElroy, Pat. Sweeny, John Nagle and Thomas Cavanaugh.

Notice is given to all absentees from my company that they must report in person or by proper Surgeons' certificate immediately, or they will be considered deserters. Surgeons' certificate must be made on oath before a Magistrate, by the Surgeon giving the certificate with the certificate of the County Court Clerk, and seal of the County attached thereto.

H. W. HORNE,
Capt. Co. C, 3d N. C. Reg't.
Jan'y 14, 1863. 94-3w

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Confederate States:

At the date of your last adjournment the preparations of the enemy for further hostilities had assumed so menacing an aspect as to excite in some minds apprehension of our ability to meet them with sufficient promptness to avoid serious reverses. These preparations were completed shortly after your departure from the seat of Government, and the armies of the United States made simultaneous advance on our frontiers, on the western rivers and on the Atlantic coast in masses so great as to evince their hope of overbearing all resistance by mere weight of numbers. This hope, however, like those previously entertained by our foes, has vanished. In Virginia, their fourth attempt at invasion by armies whose assured success was confidently predicted, has met with decisive repulse. Our noble defenders, under the consummate leadership of their General, have again, at Fredericksburg, inflicted on the forces under General Burnside the like disastrous overthrow as had been previously suffered by the successive invading armies commanded by Gens. McDowell, McClellan and Pope.

In the West obstinate battles have been fought with varying fortunes, marked by frightful carnage on both sides, but the enemy's hopes of decisive results have again been baffled, while at Vicksburg another formidable expedition has been repulsed with inconsiderable loss on our side and severe damage to the assailing forces. On the Atlantic coast the enemy has been unable to gain a footing beyond the protecting shelter of his fleets, and the City of Galveston has just been recovered by our forces, which succeeded not only in the capture of the garrison but of one of the enemy's vessels of war, which was carried by boarding parties from merchant river steamers. Our fortified positions have every where been much strengthened and improved, affording assurance of our ability to meet, with success, the utmost efforts of our enemies, in spite of the magnitude of their preparations for attack.

A review of our history during the two years of our national existence affords ample cause for congratulation and demands the most fervent expression of our thankfulness to the almighty Father who has blessed our cause. We are justified in asserting, with a pride, surely not unbecoming, that these Confederate States have added another to the lessons taught by history for the instruction of man: that they have afforded another example of the impossibility of subjugating a people determined to be free; and have demonstrated that no superiority of numbers or available resources can overcome the resistance offered by such valor in combat, such constancy under suffering and such cheerful endurance of privation as have been conspicuously displayed by this people in the defence of their rights and liberties. The anticipations with which we entered into the contest have now ripened into a conviction which is not only shared with us by the common opinion of neutral nations, but is evidently forcing itself upon our enemies themselves. If we but mark the history of the present year by resolute perseverence in the path we have hitherto pursued; by vigorous effort in the development of all our resources for defence; and by the continued exhibition of the same unfaltering courage in our soldiers and able conduct in their leaders as have distinguished the past, we have every reason to expect that this will be the closing year of the war. The war which, in its inception, was waged for forcing us back into the Union, having failed to accomplish that purpose, passed into a second stage, in which it was attempted to conquer and rule these States as dependent provinces. Defeated in this second design, our enemies have evidently entered upon another, which can have no other purpose than revenge and thirst for blood and plunder of private property. But however implacable they may be, they can have neither the spirit nor the resources required for a fourth year of a struggle uncheered by any hope of success, kept alive solely for the indulgence of mercenary and wicked passions, and demanding so exhaustive an expenditure of blood and money as has hitherto been imposed on their people. The advent of peace will be hailed with joy. Our desire for it has never been concealed. Our efforts to avoid the war, forced on us as it was by the lust of conquest and the insane passions of our foes, are known to mankind. But earnest as has been our wish for peace and great as have been our sacrifices and sufferings during the war, the determination of this people has with each succeeding month become more unalterably fixed, to endure any sufferings and continue any sacrifices, however prolonged, until their right to self-government and the sovereignty and independence

... taken to the woods ... to return, if so, I hope they may persist in that latter determination.

When afterwards ordered to the scene of action, the companies with me obeyed most cheerfully and readily, and those carried into the fight—the rifle companies—fought well and gallantly.

On the two days succeeding the fight, the four companies left under my command as a picket guard, frequently exchanged shots with the enemy's pickets, killing two certainly, and probably more.

On the third day a detachment of my men was sent over to bury the yankee dead. They obtained sixty superior rifles and a large number of overcoats, cartridges, rubber cloths, &c. &c.; buried nine men; saw many graves, dead horses, and signs of terrible havoc by our artillery (which was not before thought by us to have done much damage) and musketry. Two wounded men, of 24th Massachusetts Reg't, were also brought over and well cared for. They were bitter in their denunciations of Lincoln, profuse in expressions of gratitude to us for saving their lives when deserted by their comrades, and apparently most anxious for peace.

But this is not what I set out to write about, and I conclude as I commenced by saying, that the 31st did not, in my opinion, act badly, and if it did, *I* am responsible and alone to blame. Most respectfully,

E. R. LILES, Lt. Col 31st N. C. T.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In the hospital at Goldsboro', from a wound received in the battle of the 17th Dec'r, at the Neuse Bridge, Wm E. Robinson of Co. C, 51st Reg't N. C. T.

Near Kinston, on the 31st ult., of wounds received in battle near Kinston, Joseph A. Moose, Co. A, 17th Reg't S. C. V., in the 31st year of his age.

On the 21st ult., at Dudley Depot, of wounds received at Sharpsburg, David L. Wilson, Co. E, 20th Reg't N. C. T., in the 22d year of his age.

Of typhoid fever, at Winchester, on 1st Nov., Anderson Vannoy, of Wilkes county, aged about 32 years.

In Hospital, 26th Dec., of typhoid fever, Lieut. James L. Barrow, 57th Reg't, of Forsyth county, aged 23.

At the General Hospital, 31st Dec., Thos. C. Atkinson, Surgeon P. A. C. S.

At Camp Badger, near Wilmington, W. T. Currie, of the Scotland Neck Mounted Rifles.

At Richmond, on the 19th ult., in the 20th year of his age, of Typhoid Fever contracted in camp, N. B. Owens, of Halifax.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Of the many good and noble boys who have given their lives in their country's cause, not one was more beloved or is more sorrowfully yet proudly remembered by his comrades than Corporal WM. HARRISON LILES, (son of Rufus S. Liles of Anson county,) who fell in the battle of White Hall, shot through the body by a piece of shell. Brave, modest, kind, honest, gentle and generous, he won the love of all, and died regretted alike by officers and men from the highest to the lowest in rank. He belonged to Capt. Lindsey's company, 31st regiment N. C. T.

"Ah! soldier, to thy honored rest,
Thy truth and valor bearing!
The bravest are the tenderest—
The loving are the daring."

[Com.

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the capitals of the different powers, and making arrangements for the opening of more formal diplomatic intercourse.

Prior, however, to the arrival abroad of those Commissioners, the United States had commenced hostilities against the Confederacy by despatching a secret expedition for the reinforcement of Fort Sumter, after an express promise to the contrary, and with a duplicity which has been fully unveiled in a former message. They had also addressed communications to the different Cabinets of Europe, in which they assumed the attitude of being sovereign over this Confederacy, alleging that these independent States were in rebellion against the remaining States of the Union, and threatening Europe with manifestations of their displeasure if it should treat the Confederate States as having an independent existence. It soon became known that these pretensions were not considered abroad to be as absurd as they were known to be at home, nor had Europe yet learned what reliance was to be placed on the official statements of the Cabinet at Washington. The delegation of power granted by these States to the Federal Government to represent them in foreign intercourse had led Europe into the grave error of supposing that their separate sovereignty and independence had been merged into one common sovereignty, and had ceased to have a distinct existence. Under the influence of this error, which all appeals to reason and historical fact were vainly used to dispel, our Commissioners were met by the declaration that foreign governments could not assume to judge between the conflicting representations of the two parties as to the true nature of their previous mutual relations. The governments of Great Britain and France accordingly signified their determination to confine themselves to recognizing the self-evident fact of the existence of a war, and to maintaining a strict neutrality during its progress. Some of the other powers of Europe pursued the same course of policy, and it became apparent that by some understanding, express or tacit, Europe had decided to leave the initiative in all action touching the contest on this continent to the two powers just named, who were recognized to have the largest interests involved, both by reason of proximity and of the extent and intimacy of their commercial relations with the States engaged in war.

It is manifest that the course of action adopted by Europe, while based on an apparent refusal to determine the question, or to side with either party, was in point of fact an actual decision against our rights and in favor of the groundless pretensions of the United States. It was a refusal to treat us as an independent government. If we were independent States, the refusal to entertain with us the same international intercourse as was maintained with our enemy was unjust, and was injurious in its effects, whatever may have been the motive which prompted it. Neither was it in accordance with the high moral obligations of that international code whose chief sanction is the conscience of sovereigns and the public opinion of mankind, that those eminent powers should decline the performance of a duty peculiarly incumbent on them, from any apprehension of the consequences to themselves. One immediate and necessary result of their declining the responsibility of a decision which must have been adverse to the extravagant pretensions of the United States, was the prolongation of hostilities to which our enemies were thereby encouraged and which have resulted in nothing but scenes of carnage and devastation on this continent, and of misery and suffering on the other, such as have scarcely a parallel in history. Had those powers promptly admitted our right to be treated as all other independent nations, none can doubt that the moral effect of such action would have been to dispel the delusion under which the United States have persisted in their efforts to accomplish our subjugation. To the continued hesitation of the same powers in rendering this act of simple justice towards this Confederacy is still due the continuance of the calamities which mankind suffers from the interruption of its peaceful pursuits, both in the old and the new worlds.

There are other matters in which less than justice has been rendered to this people by neutral Europe, and undue advantage conferred on the aggressors in a wicked war. At the inception of hostilities the inhabitants of the Confederacy were almost exclusively agriculturists; those of the U. S. to a great extent mechanics and merchants. We had no commercial marine, while their merchant vessels covered the ocean. We were without a navy, while they had powerful fleets. The advantage which they possessed for inflicting injury on our coasts and harbors was ... in balanced in some measure ... counter... their commerce to attack by the exposure of ... known ... by private armed vessels. ... Europe that within a very few ... the United States had peremptorily re- ... accede to proposals for abolishing priva- ... on the ground, as alleged by them, that ... owning powerful fleets would thereby ob- ... undue advantage over those possessing in- ... naval forces. Yet no sooner was war fla- ... between the Confederacy and the United ... than the maritime powers of Europe issued ... prohibiting either party from bringing ... into their ports. This prohibition, direct- ... with apparent impartiality against both belli- ... nts, was in reality effective against the Con- ... rate States alone, for they alone could find a ... commerce on the ocean. Merely nominal ... the United States, the prohibition operated ... tense severity on the Confederacy, by de- ... it of the only neans of maintaining, with ... approach to equality, its struggle on the ... against the crushing superiority of naval ... possessed by its enemies. The value and effi- ... y of the weapon which was thus wrested from ... grasp by the combined action of neutral Eu- ... an powers in favor of a nation which profes- ... openly its intention of ravaging their commerce ... privateers in any future war, is strikingly illus- ... ted by the terror inspired among the commer- ... ial classes of the United States by a single ... r of the Confederacy. One national steamer ... nded by officers and manned by a crew ... e debarred, by the closure of neutral ports, ... the opportunity of causing captured vessels ... condemned in their favor as prize, has suf- ... o double the rates of marine insurance in ... ern ports and consign to forced inaction ... rs of Northern vessels, in addition to the ... damage inflicted by captures at sea. How ... cult, then, to overestimate the effects that ... have been produced by the hundreds of pri- ... med vessels that would have swept the seas ... suit of the commerce of our enemy, if the ... of disposing of their prizes had not been ... eld by the action of neutral Europe!

... it is especially in relation to the so-called ... de of our coast that the policy of European ... has been so shaped as to cause the great- ... ry to the Confederacy, and to confer sig- ... vantages on the United States. The im- ... e of this subject requires some development.

... r to the year 1856, the principles regula- ... is subject were to be gathered from the ... gs of eminent publicits, the decisions of ... alty courts, international treaties and the ... of nations. The uncertainty and doubt ... prevailed in reference to the true rules of ... me law, in time of war, resulting from the ... dant and often conflicting principles announ- ... om such varied and independent sources, ... ecome a grievous evil to mankind. Whether ... ckade was allowable against a port not in- ... ed by land as well as by sea; whether a blockade was valid by sea if the investing fleet was merely sufficient to render ingress to the blockaded port "evidently dangerous," or whether it was further required for its legality that should be sufficient "really to prevent access;" and numerous other similar questions, had remained doubtful and undecided.

Animated by the highly honorable desire to put an end "to differences of opinion between neutrals and belligerents, which may occasion serious difficulties and even conflicts," (I quote the official language,) the five great powers of Europe, together with Sardinia and Turkey, adopted in 1856, the following "solemn declaration" of principles:

1. Privateering is, and remains abolished.
2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war.
3. Neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under enemy's flag.
4. Blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective; that is to say, maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

Not only did this solemn declaration announce to the world the principles to which the signing powers agreed to conform in future wars, but it contained a clause to which those powers gave immediate effect, and which provided that the States, not parties to the Congress of Paris should be invited to accede to the declaration. Under this invitation every independent State in Europe yielded its assent; at least, no instance is known to me of a refusal; and the United States, while declining to assent to the proposition which prohibited privateering, declared that the three remaining principles were in entire accordance with their own views of international law.

No instance is known in history of the adoption of rules of public law under circumstances of like solemnity, with like unanimity, and pledging the faith of nations with a sanctity so peculiar.

When, therefore, this Confederacy was formed, and when neutral powers, while deferring action on its demand for admission into the family of nations, recognized it as a belligerent power, Great Britain and France made informal proposals about the same time that their own rights as neutrals should be guaranteed by our acceding, as belligerents, to the declaration of principles made by the Congress of Paris. The request was addressed to our sense of justice, and, therefore, met immediate favorable response in the resolutions of the Provisional Congress of the 13th August, 1861, by which all the principles announced by the Congress of Paris were adopted as the guide of our conduct during the war, with the sole exception of that relative to privateering. As the right to make use of privateers was one in which neutral nations had, as to the present war, no interest; as it was a right which the United States had refused to abandon, and which they remained at liberty to employ against us; as it was a right of which we were already in actual enjoyment, and which we could not be expected to renounce *flagrante bello* against an adversary possessing an overwhelming superiority of naval forces, it was reserved with entire confidence that neutral nations could not fail to perceive that just reason existed for the reservation. Nor was this confidence misplaced, for the official documents published by the British Government, usually called "Blue Books," contain the expression of the satisfaction of that Government with the conduct of the officials who conducted successfully the delicate business confided to their charge.

These solemn declarations of principle, this implied agreement between the Confederacy and the two powers just named, have been suffered to remain inoperative against the menaces and outrages on neutral rights, committed by the United States with unceasing and progressing arrogance during the whole period of the war. Neutral Europe remained passive when the United States, with a naval force insufficient to blockade, effectively, the coast of a single State, proclaimed a paper blockade of thousands of miles of coast, extending from the capes of the Chesapeake to those of Florida, and encircling the Gulf of Mexico from Key West to the mouth of the Rio Grande. Compared with this monstrous pretension of the United States, the blockades known in history, under the names of the Berlin and Milan decrees, and the British orders in Council, in the years 1806 and 1807, sink into insignificance! Yet those blockades were justified by the powers that declared them, on the sole ground that they were retaliatory; yet those blockades have since been condemned by the publicists of those very powers as violations of international law; yet those blockades evoked angry remonstrances from neutral powers, amongst which the United States were most conspicuous; yet those blockades became the chief cause of the war between Great Britain and the United States in 1812; yet those blockades were one of the principal motives that led to the declaration of the Congress of Paris in 1856, in the fond hope of imposing an enduring check on the very abuse of maritime power, which is now renewed by the United States in 1861 and 1862, under circumstances and with features of aggravated wrong without precedent in history.

The records of our State Department contain the evidence of the repeated and formal remonstrances made by this government to neutral powers against the recognition of this blockade. It has been shown by evidence not capable of contradiction, and which has been furnished in part by the officials of neutral nations, that the few ports of this Confederacy, before which any naval forces at all have been stationed, have been invested so inefficiently that hundreds of entries have been effected into them since the declaration of the blockade; that our enemies have themselves admitted the inefficiency of their blockade in the most forcible manner, by repeated official complaints of the sale, to us, of goods contraband of war, a sale which could not possibly affect their interests if their pretended blockade was sufficient "really to prevent access to our coast;" that they have gone farther, and have alleged their inability to render their paper blockade effective as the excuse for the odious barbarity of destroying the entrance to one of our harbors by sinking vessels loaded with stone in the channel; that our commerce with foreign nations has been intercepted, not by the effective investment of our ports, nor by the seizure of ships in the attempt to enter them, but by the capture on the high seas of neutral vessels by the cruisers of our enemies whenever supposed to be bound to any point on our extensive coast, without inquiry whether a single blockading vessel was to be found at such point; that blockading vessels have left the ports at which they were stationed for distant expeditions, have been absent for many days and have returned, without notice either of the cessation or renewal of the blockade; in a word, that every prescription of maritime law, and every right of neutral nations to trade with a belligerent under the sanction of principles heretofore universally respected, have been systematically and persistently violated by the United States. Neutral Europe has received our remonstrances and has submitted in almost unbroken silence to all the wrongs that the United States have chosen to inflict on its commerce. The Cabinet of Great Britain, however, has not confined itself to such implied acquiescence in these breaches of international law as results from simple inaction, but has in a published dispatch of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, assumed to make a change in the principle enunciated by the Congress of Paris, to which the faith of the British Government was considered to be pledged; a change too important and too prejudicial to the interests of the Confederacy to be overlooked, and against which I have directed solemn protest to be made, after a vain attempt to obtain satisfactory explanations from the British Government. In a published dispatch from her Majesty's Foreign Office, to her Minister at Washington, under date of the 11th February 1862, occurs the following passage:

"Her Majesty's Government, however, are of opinion that assuming that the blockade was duly notified and also that a number of ships is stationed and remains at the entrance of a port sufficient really to prevent access to it, *or to create an evident danger of entering it or leaving it*, and that these ships do not voluntarily permit ingress or egress, the fact that various ships may have successfully escaped through it (as in the particular instance here referred to) will not of itself prevent the blockade from being an effectual one by international law."

The words which I have italicised are an addition made by the British Government of its own authority to a principle the exact terms of which were settled with deliberation by the common consent of civilized nations, and by implied convention with this Government, as already explained, and their effect is clearly to re-open to the prejudice of the Confederacy one of the very disputed questions on the law of blockade which the Congress of Paris professed to settle. The importance of this change is readily illustrated by taking one of our ports as an example. There is "evident danger" in entering the port of Wilmington from the presence of a blockading force, and by this test the blockade is effective. "Access is not really prevented" by the blockading fleet to the same port, for steamers are continually arriving and departing, so that tried by this test the blockade is ineffective and invalid. The justice of our complaint on this point is so manifest as to leave little room for doubt that further reflection will induce the British Government to give us such assurances as will efface the painful impressions that would result from its language, if left unexplained.

From the foregoing remarks you will perceive that during nearly two years of struggle in which every energy of our country has been evoked for maintaining its very existence, the neutral nations of Europe have pursued a policy which nominally impartial has been practically most favorable to our enemies and most detrimental to us.

The exercise of the neutral right of refusing entry into their ports to prizes take by both belligerents, was eminently hurtful to the Confederacy. It was sternly asserted and maintained.

The exercise of the neutral right of commerce with a belligerent whose ports are not blockaded by fleets sufficient really to prevent access to them, would have been eminently hurtful to the United States. It was complaisantly abandoned.

The duty of neutral States to receive with cordiality and recognise with respect any new confederation that independent States may think proper to form was too clear to admit of denial, but its postponement was eminently beneficial to the United States and detrimental to the Confederacy. It was postponed.

In this review of our relations with the neutral nations of Europe, it has been my purpose to point out distinctly that this government has no complaint to make that those nations declared their neutrality. It could neither expect nor desire more. The complaint is that the neutrality has been rather nominal than real, and that recognized neutral rights have been alternately asserted and waived in such manner as to bear with great severity on us, and to confer signal advantages on our enemy.

I have hitherto refrained from calling to your attention this condition of our relations with foreign powers for various reasons. The chief of these was the fear that a statement of our just grounds of complaint against a course of policy so injurious to our interests might be misconstrued into an appeal for aid. Unequal as we were in mere numbers and available resources to our enemies, we were conscious of powers of resistance, in relation to which Europe was incredulous, and our remonstrances were therefore peculiarly liable to be misunderstood. Proudly self reliant, the Confederacy knowing full well the character of the contest into which it was forced, with full trust in the superior qualities of its population, the superior valor of its soldiers, the superior skill of its Generals, and above all in the justice of its cause, felt no need to appeal for the maintenance of its rights to other earthly aids, and it began and has continued this struggle with the calm confidence ever inspired in those who with consciousness of right can invoke the Divine blessing on their cause. This confidence has been so assured that we have never yielded to despondency under defeat, nor do we feel undue elation at the present brighter prospect of successful issue to our contest. It is, therefore, because our just grounds of complaint can no longer be misinterpreted that I lay them clearly before you. It seems to me now proper to give you the information and although no immediate results may be attained, it is well that truth should be preserved and recorded. It is well that those who are to follow us should understand the full nature and character of the tremendous conflict in which the blood of our people has been poured out like water, and in which they have resisted unaided the shock of hosts which would have sufficed to overthrow many of the powers which by their hesitation in according our rights as an independent nation imply doubt of our ability to maintain our national existence. It may be too, that if in future times, unfriendly discussions not now anticipated shall unfortunately arise between this Confederacy and some European power, the recollection of our forbearance under the grievances which I have enumerated, may be evoked with happy influence in preventing any serious disturbance of peaceful relations.

It would not be proper to close my remarks on the subject of our foreign relations without adverting to the fact that the correspondence between the Cabinets of France, Great Britain and Russia recently published indicates a gratifying advance in the ... appreciation by those governments of the true interests of mankind as involved in the war on this continent. It is to the enlightened ruler of the French nation that the public feeling of Europe is indebted for the first official exhibition of its sympathy for the sufferings endured by this people with so much heroism, of its horror at the awful carnage with which the progress of the war has been marked, and of its desire for a speedy peace. The clear and direct intimation contained in the language of the French note, that our ability to maintain our independence has been fully established was not controverted by the answer of either of the Cabinets to which it was addressed. It is indeed difficult to conceive a just ground for a longer delay on this subject after reading the following statement of facts contained in the letter emanating from the minister of his Imperial Majesty: "There has been established from the very beginning of this war, an equilibrium of forces between the belligerents, which has since been almost constantly maintained, and, after the spilling of so much blood, they are to-day, in this respect, in a situation which has not sensibly changed. Nothing authorizes the provision that more decisive military operations will shortly occur. According to the last advices received in Europe, the two armies were, on the contrary, in a condition which permitted neither to hope within a short delay, advantages sufficiently marked to turn the balance definitely, and to accelerate the conclusion of peace." As this government has never professed the intention of conquering the United States, but has simply asserted its ability to defend itself against being conquered by that power, we may safely conclude that the claims of this Confederacy to its just place in the family of nations cannot long be withheld, after so frank and formal admission of its capacity to cope; on equal terms, with its aggressive foes, and to maintain itself against their attempts to obtain decisive results by arms.

It is my painful duty again to inform you of the renewed examples of every conceivable atrocity committed by the armed forces of the United States, at different points within the Confederacy, and which must stamp indelible infamy not only on the perpetrators, but on their superiors, who, having the power to check these outrages on humanity, numerous and well authenticated as they have been, have not yet, in a single instance of which I am aware, inflicted punishment on the wrong-doers. Since my last communication to you, one General McNeil murdered seven prisoners of war in cold blood; and the demand for his punishment has remained unsatisfied. The government of the United States, after promising examination and explanation in relation to the charges made against General Benjamin F. Butler, has, by its subsequent silence, after repeated efforts on my part to obtain some answer on the subject, not only admitted his guilt, but sanctioned it by acquiescence, and I have accordingly branded this criminal as an outlaw and directed his execution in expiation of his crimes if he should fall into the hands of any of our forces. Recently I have received apparently authentic intelligence of another General by the name of Milroy, who has issued orders in Western Virginia for the payment of money to him by the inhabitants, accompanied by the most savage threats of shooting every recusant, besides burning his house; and threatening similar atrocities against any of our citizens who shall fail to betray their country by giving him prompt notice of the approach of any of our forces, and this subject has also been submitted to the superior military authorities of the United States, with but faint hope that they will evince any disapprobation of the act. Humanity shudders at the appalling atrocities which are being daily multiplied under the sanction of those who have obtained temporary possession of power in the United States and who are fast making its once fair name a by-word of reproach among civilized men. Not even the natural indignation inspired by this conduct should make us, however, so unjust as to attribute to the whole mass of the people who are subjected to the despotism that now reigns with unbridled license in the city of Washington, a willing acquiescence in its conduct of the war. There must necessarily exist among our enemies, very many, perhaps a majority, whose humanity recoils from all participation in such atrocities, but who cannot be held wholly guiltless while permitting their continuance without an effort at repression.

The public journals of the North have been received, containing a proclamation dated on the first day of the present month, signed by the President of the United States, in which he orders and declares all slaves within ten of the States of the Confederacy to be free, except such as are found within certain districts now occupied in part by the armed forces of the enemy.

We may well leave it to the instincts of that common humanity which a beneficent Creator has implanted in the breasts of our fellow men of all countries, to pass judgment on a measure by which several millions of human beings of an inferior race, peaceful and contented laborers in their sphere, are doomed to extermination, while at the same time they are encouraged to a general assassination of their masters by the insidious recommendation "to abstain from violence unless in necessary self-defense." Our own detestation of those who have attempted the most execrable measure recorded in the history of guilty man, is tempered by profound contempt for the impotent rage which it discloses. So far as regards the action of this government on such criminals as may attempt its execution, I confine myself to informing you that I shall, unless in your wisdom you deem some other course more expedient, deliver to the several State authorities all commissioned officers of the United States that may hereafter be captured by our forces in any of the States embraced in the proclamation, that they may be dealt with in accordance with the laws of those States providing for the punishment of criminals engaged in exciting servile insurrection. The enlisted soldiers I shall continue to treat as unwilling instruments in the commission of these crimes, and shall direct their discharge and return to their homes on the proper and usual parole.

In its political aspect, this measure possesses great significance, and to it in this light, I invite your attention. It affords to our whole people the complete and crowning proof of the true nature of the designs of the party which elevated to power the present occupant of the Presidential chair at Washington and which sought to conceal its purposes by every variety of artful devices and by the perfidious use of the most solemn and repeated pledges on every possible occasion. I extract in this connection, as a single example, the following declaration made by President Lincoln, under the solemnity of his oath as Chief Magistrate of the United States, on the 4th of March, 1861:

"Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States, that by the accession of a Republican Administration, their property and their peace and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehensions. Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed, and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so; and I have no inclination to do so. Those who nominated and elected me, did so with full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them. And more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

"Resolved, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest crimes."

Nor was this declaration of the want of power or disposition to interfere with our social system confined to a state of peace. Both before and after the actual commencement of hostilities, the President of the United States repeated in formal official communication to the Cabinets of Great Britain and France, that he was utterly without constitutional power to do the act which he has just committed, and that in no possible event, whether the secession of these States resulted in the establishment of a separate Confederacy or in the restoration of the Union, was there any authority by virtue of which he could either restore a disaffected State to the Union by force of arms or make any change in any of its institutions. I refer especially for verification of this assertion, to the dispatches addressed by the Sec'y of State of the United States under direction of the President, to the Ministers of the United States at London and Paris, under date of 10th and 22d April 1861.

The people of this Confederacy then cannot fail to receive this proclamation as the fullest vindication of their own sagacity in foreseeing the uses to which the dominant party in the United States intended from the beginning to apply their power, nor can they cease to remember, with devout thankfulness, that it is to their own vigilance in resisting the first stealthy progress of approaching despotism, that they owe their escape from consequences now apparent to the most sceptical. This proclamation will have another salutary effect in calming the fears of those who have constantly evinced the apprehension that this war might end by some reconstruction of the old Union or some renewal of close political relations with the United States. These fears have never been shared by me, nor have I ever been able to perceive on what basis they could rest. But the proclamation affords the fullest guarantee of the impossibility of such a result: it has established a state of things which can lead to but one of three possible consequences; the extermination of the slaves, the exile of the whole white population from the Confederacy, or absolute and total separation of these States from the United States.

This proclamation is also an authentic statement by the Government of the United States of its inability to subjugate the South by force of arms, and as such must be accepted by neutral nations, which can no longer find any justification in withholding our just claims to formal recognition. It is also in effect an intimation to the people of the North that they must prepare to submit to a separation now become inevitable, for that people are too acute not to understand that a restoration of the Union has been rendered forever impossible by the adoption of a measure which, from its very nature, neither admits of retraction nor can co-exist with union.

Among the subjects to which your attention will be specially devoted during the present session, you will no doubt deem the adoption of some comprehensive system of finance as being of paramount importance. The increasing public debt, the great augmentation in the volume of the currency with its necessary concomitant of extravagant prices for all articles of consumption, the want of revenue from a taxation adequate to support the public credit, all unite in admonishing us that energetic and wise legislation alone can prevent serious embarrassment in our monetary affairs. It is my conviction that the people of the Confederacy will freely meet taxation on a scale adequate to the maintenance of the public credit and the support of their Government. When each family is sending forth its most precious ones to meet exposure in camp and death in battle, what ground can there be to doubt the disposition to devote a tithe of its income, and more, if more be necessary, to provide the government with means for ensuring the comfort of its defenders? If our enemies submit to an excise on every commodity they produce and to the daily presence of the tax-gatherer, with no higher motive than the hope of success in their wicked designs against us, the suggestion of an unwillingness on the part of this people to submit to the taxation necessary for the success of their defence is an imputation on their patriotism that few will be disposed to make, and that none can justify.

The legislation of your last session intended to hasten the funding of outstanding Treasury notes has proved beneficial as shown by the returns annexed to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. But it was neither sufficiently prompt nor far-reaching to meet the full extent of the evil. The passage of some enactment, carrying still further the policy of that law by fixing a limitation not later than the 1st July next to the delay allowed for funding the notes issued prior to the 1st December, 1862, will, in the opinion of the Secretary, have the effect to withdraw from circulation nearly the entire sum issued previous to the last named date. If to this be added a revenue from adequate taxation, and a negotiation of bonds guarantied proportionately by the several States as has already been generously proposed by some of them in enactments spontaneously adopted, there is little doubt that we shall see our finances restored to a sound and satisfactory condition; our circulation relieved of the redundancy now productive of so many mischiefs; and our credit placed on such a basis as to relieve us from further anxiety relative to our resources for the prosecution of the war.

It is true that at its close our debt will be large; but it will be due to our own people, and neither the interest nor the capital will be exported to distant countries, impoverishing ours for their benefit. On the return of peace the untold wealth which will spring from our soil will render the burthen of taxation far less onerous than is now supposed, especially if we take into consideration that we shall then be free from the large and steady drain of our substance to which we were subjected in the late Union through the instrumentality of sectional legislation and protective tariffs.

I recommend to your earnest attention the whole report of the Secretary of the Treasury on this important subject and trust that your legislation on it will be delayed no longer than may be required to enable your wisdom to devise the proper measures for ensuring the accomplishment of the objects proposed.

The operations of the War Department have been in the main satisfactory. In the Report of the Secretary, herewith submitted, will be found a summary of many memorable successes. They are with justice ascribed, in large measure, to the reorganization and reinforcement of our armies under the operation of the enactments for conscription. The wisdom and efficacy of these acts have been approved by results, and the like spirit of unity, endurance and self-devotion in the people, which has hitherto sustained their action, must be relied on to assure their enforcement under the continuing necessities of our situation. The recommendations of the Secretary to this effect are tempered by suggestions for their amelioration, and the subject deserves the consideration of Congress. For the perfection of our military organization no appropriate means should be rejected, and on this subject the opinions of the Secretary merit early attention. It is gratifying to perceive that, under all the efforts and sacrifices of war, the power, means and resources of the Confederacy for its successful prosecution are increasing. Dependence on foreign supplies is to be deplored, and should, as far as practicable, be obviated by the development and employment of internal resources. The peculiar circumstances of the country, however, render this difficult, and require extraordinary encouragements and facilities to be granted by the Government. The embarrassments resulting from the limited capacity of the railroads to afford transportation, and the impossibility of otherwise commanding and distributing the necessary supplies for the armies render the control of the roads under some general supervision, and resort to the power of impressment, military exigencies. While such powers have to be exercised, they should be guarded by judicious provisions against perversion or abuse, and be, as recommended by the Secretary, under due regulation of law.

I specially recommend in this connection some revision of the exemption law of last session. Serious complaints have reached me of the inequality of its operation from eminent and patriotic citizens, whose opinions merit great consideration, and I trust that some means will be devised for leaving at home a sufficient local police without making discriminations, always to be deprecated, between different classes of our citizens.

Our relations with the Indians generally, continue to be friendly. A portion of the Cherokee people have assumed an attitude hostile to the Confederate Government; but it is gratifying to be able to state that the mass of intelligence and worth in that nation have remained true and loyal to their treaty engagements. With this exception, there have been no important instances of disaffection among any of the friendly nations and tribes. Dissatisfaction recently manifested itself among certain portions of them; but this resulted from a misapprehension of the intentions of the Government in their behalf. This has been removed and no further difficulty is anticipated.

The Report of the Secretary of the Navy herewith transmitted exhibits the progress made in this branch of the public service since your adjournment, as well as its present condition. The details embraced in it are of such a nature as to render it, in my opinion, incompatible with the public interest that they should be published with this message. I therefore confine myself to inviting your attention to the information therein contained.

The Report of the Postmaster General shows that during the first postal year under our Government, terminating on the 30th of June last, our revenues were in excess of those received by the former Government in its last postal year, while the expenses were greatly decreased. There is still, however, a considerable deficit in the revenues of the Department as compared with its expenses, and although the grants already made from the general Treasury will suffice to cover all liabilities to the close of the fiscal year, ending on 30th June next, I recommend some legislation, if any can be constitutionally devised, for aiding the revenues of that Department during the ensuing fiscal year, in order to avoid too great a reduction of postal facilities. Your attention is also invited to numerous other improvements in the service, recommended in the report, and for which legislation is required.

I recommend to the Congress to devise a proper mode of relief to those of our citizens whose property has been destroyed by order of the Government in pursuance of a policy adopted as a means of national defence. It is true that full indemnity cannot now be made, but some measure of relief is due to those patriotic citizens who have borne private loss for the public good, whose property in effect has been taken for public use, though not directly appropriated.

Our Government, born of the spirit of freedom and of the equality and independence of the States, could not have survived a selfish or jealous disposition making each only careful of its own interest or safety. The fate of the Confederacy under the blessing of Divine Providence depends upon the harmony, energy and unity of the States. It especially devolves on you, their representatives, as far as practicable, to reform abuses, to correct errors, to cultivate fraternity and to sustain in the people a just confidence in the Government of their choice. To that confidence and to the unity and self sacrificing patriotism hitherto displayed is due the success which has marked the unequal contest, and has brought our country into a condition at the present time such as the most sanguine would not have ventured to predict at the commencement of our struggle. Our armies are larger, better disciplined and more thoroughly armed and equipped than at any previous period of the war. The energies of a whole nation, devoted to the single object of success in this war, have accomplished marvels, and many of our trials have, by a beneficent Providence been converted into blessings. The magnitude of the perils we have encountered have developed the true qualities and illustrated the heroic character of our people, thus gaining for the Confederacy from its birth a just appreciation from the other nations of the earth. The injuries resulting from the interruption of foreign commerce have received compensation by the development of our internal resources. Cannon crown our fortresses that were cast from the products of mines opened and furnaces built during the war. Our mountain caves yield much of the nitre for the manufacture of powder and promise increase of product. From our own foundries and laboratories, from our own armories and workshops we derive, in a great measure, the warlike material, the ordnance and ordnance stores which are expended so profusely in the numerous and desperate engagements that rapidly succeed each other. Cotton and woolen fabrics, shoes and harness, wagons and gun carriages are produced in daily increasing quantities by the factories springing into existence. Our fields, no longer whitened by cotton that cannot be exported, are devoted to the production of cereals and the growth of stock formerly purchased with the proceeds of cotton. In the homes of our noble and devoted women, without whose sublime sacrifices our success would have been impossible, the noise of the loom and of the spinning wheel may be heard throughout the land. With hearts swelling with gratitude, let us, then, join in returning thanks to God and in beseeching the continuance of his protecting care over our cause and the restoration of peace with its manifold blessings to our beloved country.

JEFFERSON DAVIS

RICHMOND, January 12, 1863.

Northern Items.—Yankee papers of the 12th announce Magruder's capture of the Harriet Lane and the Galveston garrison. They state their loss at 150 killed and 200 prisoners, besides the Harriet Lane captured and the Westfield blown up.

The latest advices from Vicksburg in the Yankee papers report that Sherman's repulse was complete. A despatch in the Chronicle, dated at Cairo on the 11th, says that the entire Yankee force under McClernand re-embarked on Saturday in transports, closely pressed by the Confederates. At the last accounts the entire Yankee fleet of transports, with troops, had arrived at Island No. 82 on their way to Napoleon. The Yankee loss during the engagement is reported at 600 killed, 1,500 wounded and 1,000 missing.

A New York correspondent of the Boston Journal states that a new expedition is on hand from that port.

Gold in New York 138½. *Foreign Exchange* 151½ to 152½.

From Yankee papers of the 13th we take the following:—

From Vicksburg.—Advices from the Federal army above Vicksburg state that the forces were withdrawn from the Yazoo on the 2d inst., the Confederate position fronting the river having been found to be impregnable. The Federal loss in the battle is estimated at 2500 killed, wounded and missing. The Confederate loss is not known. The southern army has been reinforced, and is now about 60,000 strong, supported by 160 guns in battery, besides field artillery. At a council of war, held on board one of the transports, it was decided that in view of the rapid reinforcements of the Confederates it was inexpedient to renew the attack on Vicksburg. The army will proceed to operate against some other point.

From Missouri.—The Confederate attack upon Springfield was repulsed, and the Federal troops held the town at last advices. The Federal loss in the engagement was 17 killed, besides a number wounded. 35 Confederates were left dead on the field. The town was much damaged.

A later despatch says that the Confederates on Saturday attacked the Federal forces at Hartsville, and the firing continued until sundown. The Federal loss was 35 killed and wounded, and that of the Confederates 150.

From our army in the west.—TULLAHOMA, Jan. 15.—A copy of the Louisville Journal has been received here. Among other dispatches, it contains one from a member of Rosecranz's staff, in which he speaks of the battle of Murfreesboro' as one of the greatest battles of modern times. He says that their batteries were massed in parks of a hundred, and that the carnage was truly appalling and surpasses, to the extent of the forces engaged, anything in history. Over forty Yankee Generals and Colonels were killed, and as many more wounded.

Gen. Wheeler's cavalry have succeeded in getting into the enemy's rear, and are greatly harrassing him, by capturing and destroying his supplies. The enemy has lost largely in this way.

Matters on the Border.—From the Valley country we have reports which represent the operations of the enemy in that section now held by them as more outrageous than ever. They are stripping the country of everything in the way of horses, stock and provisions. They are also putting in execution the proclamation of Lincoln.

Richmond Dispatch, 16th.

From the Coast.—A Blockader went ashore near Wilmington on Wednesday evening, and it is thought will prove a total wreck.

A steamer and most valuable cargo from Nassau on the 11th arrived at Charleston on Wednesday.

The Cornubia went to sea from Wilmington on the night of the 14th.

Serious Charges.—An officer in the command of Gen. Evans, of South Carolina, has preferred charges against that commander, of incompetency, cowardice and intoxication.

Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.—The report of the Secretary of the Treasury shows that from the commencement of the Permanent Government to the 31st Dec. last, the aggregate receipts were $457,855,000, and the aggregate expenditure for the same period, $443,411,000. The estimated amount to be raised by Congress to 1st July next was $400,000,000.

The debt of the Government on the 1st Jan'y. was $556,000,000, including $88,000,000 of bonds, $56,000,000 of deposite certificates, $272,000,000 of general currency, and $120,000,000 of 7.30 notes.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19, 1863.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We present this document in full to-day, and may safely say, that, with the exception of a single point, no more able and timely paper has ever been presented in any country on a similar occasion. The exception to which we refer is the argument about the right of secession, as to which we have seen no reason to change the opinion that this is a Revolution, not a secession. This, however, is not now of any practical importance, whilst the President's statement of the treatment received by the Confederacy from foreign powers and from the United States, and of the conduct and determination of the people and government of the Confederacy under all their trials and wrongs from both, is clear as a sunbeam, and presents a claim to the world's consideration and respect such as was never surpassed by government or people in any nation under the sun. The questions of privateering and blockade are presented in a manner to reflect injuriously for all time upon the governments whose selfishness induced them to act with such gross inconsistency and injustice.

Another sanguinary phase of the war is presented in the President's determination to turn over to the States all captured officers, that they may be punished according to the laws of those States for inciting insurrection. This is manifestly just and proper, for why should one of our own citizens be liable to punishment for such a crime and one of these foreign monsters "go unwhipt of justice"? It is just and proper, we say, but it may lead to very terrible results on both sides, should the war continue. On this subject of Lincoln's Proclamation, by the way, nothing could be more conclusive than the President's statement of its inconsistency with all previous declarations and admissions of Lincoln and his party.

The people of the Confederate States may well be proud that such a paper goes forth to the world at this moment. May we not hope and believe that as it is far the ablest which the war has produced, so an early and triumphant close of the war may make it the last—a fit summing up of a case upon which our brave men upon the field have rendered a true verdict?

P. S. A letter from a Member of Congress, received this morning, (chiefly on a subject which we have not time to notice to-day,) adds the following postscript:

"You have read the Message, of course. It is an able and eloquent State paper. But that is not the best of it. This is the first time that President Davis, pre-eminently cautious, has spoken out so confidently and defiantly; and it is a good sign. There is a more cheerful and confident feeling here than I have ever known."

PEACE PROPOSITION FROM ILLINOIS.—The first proposition looking to peace comes from a majority of the Legislature of Lincoln's own State. See the resolutions under the news head. This is an indication that the Northwestern States will cut loose from the fanatics of New England.

THE YANKEE ARMY.—The fact that 300,000 of the yankee army will be entitled to a discharge during the months of April and May is engaging the attention of Lincoln's Congress and press. The latter urges that the rebels be conquered before that time, (rather hard to do, judging from experience,) and in the former it is proposed to supply the places of these 300,000 men with 150,000—what? does the reader think?—why, contrabands!! That would be a rare reinforcement! Falstaff's ragged regiment was nothing to it. Anything, however, to save the abolitionists from going into the field themselves.

This discharge of so many of the yankee army will prove a finishing blow to their cause. They have confessed that another army cannot be raised. Every day the opposition to Lincoln and his administration grows stronger and more outspoken. And opposition to him is opposition to the war, let them say what they will. Let our gallant soldiers continue to whip them for three months to come, and the vandals will not have an army in the field.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?—The Wilmington Journal of the 14th has an editorial which puzzles us more even than its oracular outgivings usually do. Its object seems to be to maintain, that in the beginning of this war the people were led away by "excitement," "pride," and "the incitement of military preparation," but that the "sacrifices sufferings and immediate loss" have cooled "the early enthusiasm" We deny the fact, if this is what the Journal means. According to our observation, and so far as our knowledge extends, the war spirit of the Southern people has been continually on the increase, not indeed from any desire for war itself, but from a determination, an imperative necessity, that we *must* conquer, that failure involves the loss of every thing, from honor down.

The chief purpose of the Journal, however, was doubtless to impress upon its old party friends the idea that "some," (meaning apparently the great body of the people who placed the present Governor and Legislature in power,) had been "*compelled* to yield" to the action which the State took in 1861, that "they did so with a bad grace, and have not since relaxed their efforts to injure those to whose policy they had to yield a reluctant consent." Again we deny the fact. There never was, in all history, a people who so sprung forward to repel wrong as the people of North Carolina, and especially those of them who were not originally secessionists. These latter compose the great body of the people, and made the revolution. The only compulsion in the matter was that Lincoln's proclamation of April 1861 calling for 75,000 men to invade the South compelled them, or rather impelled them, to resist as freemen and patriots. They did not stop to inquire in whose hands were the Confederate and State governments—whether they could get offices or honors. Their country was in danger and they rushed to its rescue. And let us tell the Journal that if their patriotism had been appreciated, if they had not been insulted and proscribed by those in power, and if there had been no inefficiency in high places, there would have sprung up no "desire for a change" of the State administration, there would have been no political revolution last Fall in North Carolina, for certainly if ever such a revolution was spontaneous, the result of no management and no effort, that of August last was so.

It is because we regard as most unfounded and injurious an assertion that there is any subsidence of enthusiasm in the great cause, that we notice the article of the Journal. It is not so. The men we have in the field prove that it is not so. The devotion of their wives and mothers and sisters at home proves that it is not so. The cheerfulness with which the "sinews of war" is supplied proves that it is not so. And let us not have the enemies of North Carolina, whether in Lincoln's dominions or in Virginia, instructed in any false belief that there is any but the most enthusiastic and determined purpose to prosecute the war to a glorious end. In truth, the Journal, after doing all the mischief in its power by the positions we have thus noticed, seems to have repented, for it says,—

"It is only fair to add, that the above remarks by no means apply sweepingly to those citizens of this State who opposed secession to the very last. As a class these citizens have shown themselves no less brave and patriotic than any other of their fellow citizens."

True, most true. But if not to them to whom do the Journal's remarks apply? To those who *supported* secession to the very last?

THE LEGISLATURE.—The recess being over, the Legislature will reassemble to-day. We suppose that the condition of affairs will induce Gov. Vance to send in another Message, which may reach us in time for the Observer of Thursday.

NON-ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONSCRIPT LAWS IN MISSISSIPPI.—A week or two ago we expressed surprise at a remark of President Davis, in a speech delivered by him whilst on a visit to Mississippi, that "if the young men of that State would turn out the invaders would be driven across the Ohio." Supposing that the conscript laws were enforced in Mississippi as they have been in North Carolina, the President's remark was unaccountable, for under those laws the young men of that State should have needed no such exhortation, but ought to have been then in the field. But we are surprised beyond measure to find that a Mississippi paper of the 31st ult. says that no steps have been taken to execute the recent law in Mississippi. The following is the language of the Weekly Mississippian:

"*Why is not the Conscript Law Enforced?*—This question is on the lips of every one. Through a sea of difficulties, a majority of the Congress responded to the recommendation of the President, that the public exigencies imperiously required that the law should be amended so as to embrace persons between the ages of thirty-five and forty-five years; and though three long months of painful and intense anxiety have passed, yet in Mississippi, at least, it has not been put into execution * * Strange to say, the measure above all others recommended by the President—urged by the President—demanded by the country—fought through by a majority of Congress—the measure required to meet this appalling exigency, *stands a dead letter so far as Mississippi is concerned* While the savage foe with advancing columns have overrun a large portion of the State and are pressing to its very centre, the question recurs, why has it not been executed? The country requires an answer; and if it be not satisfactorily given, the demand should be repeated through Congress upon the assembling of that body."

And the Hon. Mr. Barksdale, member of Congress from Mississippi, writes to the Meridian Journal as follows:

"It is proper to remark that no steps having been taken to enforce the late conscript act in this State, the exemption law of Congress has not been put into practical operation. If persons have been exempted from militia service, it was done by reason of the State law"

Now we will not say all that we feel about this extraordinary exemption of Mississippi from the operation of a law that bears hardly on all, and which was only passed because it was said to be indispensable to the existence of the Confederacy. If there is any one State in which, above all others, it ought to have been enforced, it is the President's own State of Mississippi; and if there is any State which ought to have been exempted from its operation, it is North Carolina, because she had already furnished more than her proportion of troops. Besides which, Mississippi was always a rampant secession State, and ought not now to withhold her full aid to the common cause.

But is Mississippi the only State in which the law has not been enforced? We fear not. Our exchanges do not give us the information on which to make a positive statement on that point; but because they do not tell whether the law has or has not been enforced, are we inclined to suspect that it has not been. We call upon the Press of Richmond to state the facts as to all the States, and if the Press should be unable or unwilling to answer, let some member of Congress call for official statements. Let us see what States have done their duty, and what have shirked that duty. Perhaps, with all the facts, the Richmond Enquirer may find additional cause to cease its slanders of North Carolina, and to make some useful strictures upon the conduct of other States, possibly even of Virginia.

ARGUMENTUM AD HOMINEM.—A more effectual extinguisher has seldom been put upon any one than the Raleigh Standard has placed upon the head of a Mr. Jasper Stowe of Gaston county. It appears that Governor Vance recently issued an order to have all white males between 18 and 40, employed in Mr. Stowe's factory, arrested and sent to camp, for the reason that Mr. Stowe would not confine his profits to 75 per cent., as allowed by the Exemption law, but continued to sell his manufactures to the State and others at the former extortionate rates. Mr. Stowe thereupon very injudiciously makes his appearance in the Charlotte Bulletin, complaining that no one but the Secretary of War had the right to do this, in which he is clearly wrong, for the law provides that if the State authorities will execute the conscript laws they shall have the right to do so instead of the Confederate authorities.

The Standard, in replying to Mr. Stowe, says:

"Mr. Stowe complains that the Governor's order would deprive him of "only *two* operatives!" In this he does not include himself, that is, provided *he* is a conscript. One of Mr. Stowe's chief objections to the election of Gov. Vance was, that he feared he would not promptly enforce the conscript law: What does he think now? The Governor, in the plain performance of his duty in enforcing that law, is so tight, and necessarily so, *on Mr. Stowe himself*, that that gentleman cries out. Mr. Stowe was a most ardent original secessionist. He *preferred* disunion, and he appeared to be ready for all the consequences that might follow. But he has remained quietly at home, exerting all his energies to amass a fortune, and has not seen, much less fired the first gun at, a yankee. In all this Mr. Stowe is quite consistent, for, like others, he said he was for "*peaceable* secession." He is as good as his word."

Gov. Vance issued similar orders in regard to two other factories in the Western part of the State, but their proprietors had the good sense to prefer a compliance with the law, and so the order was revoked as to their factories. Mr. Stowe, on the contrary, avariciously hangs on to his high profits, and foolishly appeals to a public opinion which is united against him.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Hospital at Goldsboro', 8th inst., Private Albert O. Smith, of Co. B, 51st Reg't, of a wound received in the battle near Neuse River Bridge.

At Reed's Hospital, Lynchburg, Va., 2d inst., of typhoid pneumonia, Willie Williamson, Jr., aged 19 years, of Wayne county, of Co. D, 4th Reg't.

At Camp Lamb, near Wilmington, Joseph H. Knowles, of Co. A, 1st Reg't.

Fell on the battle field at Neuse River Bridge, on the 17th of Dec'r, Charles Carver, of Co. I, 51st Reg't N. C. T. He was a faithful soldier, and was beloved by all who knew him. We can truly say that his comrades have lost a devoted friend and the Confederacy a brave defender. A FRIEND.

At the 1st N. C. Hospital, Petersburg, 10th inst., Isaac N. Johnson, of Chatham county, and a private in Company E, 26th Reg't, N. C. T. The deceased had just attained his 18th year, and without waiting to be enrolled he went at once to camp to join with his friends and associates in beating back the invaders of our soil. After a very fatiguing march in Eastern N. C., he was taken with measles. The exposure to which he was subjected brought on typhoid fever, which proved fatal. He was a noble youth, in the bloom of life, the idol of his parents and relations. Though he had been in camp but a short time, by his mild demeanor and uniform walk he had won for himself the esteem and respect of all. W. J. L.

Corporal John A. Johnson.—On the battle field near Goldsboro', on the 17th ult., Corporal Johnson sacrificed his life in his country's cause. At an early period of the war he promptly responded to Carolina's call, and nobly stepped forward to aid in the great struggle for liberty. He was a member of Co E, 8th Reg't N. C. T., and his comrades bear testimony, that as a soldier he discharged his duty well and faithfully. He was a native of Harnett county, son of Archibald and Nancy Johnson, in the 25th year of his age, and died where the true man dies, at the post of duty. C.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

CARTHAGE LODGE No. 181, A. Y. M.

Whereas this Lodge has been called to attend to their last resting place, the mortal remains of our worthy Brother, Major JOHN M. KELLY, who was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Dec. 13th 1862: Therefore,

Resolved, That this Lodge has sustained an irreparable loss in the lamented death of our Brother, in whose character were so happily blended those noble graces which characterize the worthy Mason and Christian Gentleman.

Resolved, That we will not murmur at the unsearchable dispensations of the Supreme Architect of the Universe, although we may not now be able to understand why it is that our young Brother, just entering upon the active duties of life, full of hope and promise to the Fraternity, to the Church, and to his Country, whose glory was still in the ascendant, should be suddenly cut down, like the Autumn leaf, to enrich our mother earth. But we love to hope that our worthy Brother has been called from the tented field to traverse the celestial fields of Paradise—from the awful roar of battle upon the banks of the Rappahannock, to the Canaan of eternal rest beyond the Jordan of death, to enter that Celestial Lodge, whose maker and builder is God, and where the Grand Master of the Universe presides.

Resolved, That we will wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days: that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased: and that a copy be furnished the Fayetteville Observer for publication, with a request that the N. C. Presbyterian copy.

A. R. McDONALD,
A. H. McNEILL,
S. C. BARRETT,
N. C. McLEAN, } Com.

CONGRESS.—During the day on Wednesday the Senate succeeded in mustering a quorum—15 members making their appearance. The Message was read and a few resolutions introduced: one by Mr. Dortch calling for reports of recent operations in N. C.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, Mr. Foote introduced another long batch of resolutions looking to the withdrawal of our representatives abroad unless we are recognized by May 1, 1863, and stopping the exercise of consular functions by all foreign consuls except upon an *exequatur* issued by the C. S. Goverment.

On Thursday, in both Houses, there were eulogies of Hon. W. B. Preston, late Senator from Virginia.

On Friday, in the Senate, Mr. Sparrow offered resolutions to amend the Exemption Law as follows:—

1st. By confining the exemption of persons allowed for the police of slaves to those cases only where the sole owner of the farm or plantation is a *femme sole*, a minor or person of unsound mind, or a person in the public service, absent from home in the discharge of his duties.

2d. By still further restricting the exemption of persons engaged in the merchant marine service and in the employment of railroad and canal companies, telegraph companies and also in river navigation.

3d. By repealing so much as exempts shoemakers, tanners, blacksmiths and wheelwrights, or modifying the same so as to make their exemption depend upon the discretion of the military authorities in view of the public necessities, and upon their giving their labor or its products for a fair consideration.

4th. By repealing so much as exempts artisans, mechanics and employees in the Government establishments engaged in manufacturing arms, ordnance and ordnance stores, and other munitions of war, or who may be employed by persons having contracts with the Government for the manufacture of these articles, and providing that persons skilled in such work may be detailed therefor.

5th. That no person engaged in the production or manufacture of salt shall for that reason be exempt when the price for which said salt is sold shall exceed six cents per pound.

In the House, Mr. Baldwin offered a resolution inquiring into the expediency of reporting a tax bill to raise during the present year the sum of $112,000,000; the tax to be apportioned among the several States in the ratio of $1,000,000 for every Representative in this House, and to be assessed for each State according to the system of taxation practiced in each. Agreed to.

Also, of calling upon the several States of the Confederacy to unite in a joint guarantee of the debt of the Confederate States now existing or hereafter to be incurred; excepting from such guarantee all Treasury notes, stock and bonds heretofore issued. Agreed to.

Also, a bill to fund the currency. It proposes to reduce the rates of interest on Treasury notes by a regular system of decline, so as to compel their funding; after the 1st of June next the rate to be 6 per cent; after the 1st of July 5 per cent; and so on, until after the 1st December, when the interest shall be 1 per cent. It further provides that the bonds of the Government hereafter issued shall run 30 years, with the option of the Government to redeem at five years.

ANOTHER GENERAL SHELVED.—The papers say that "Gen. McClernand has superceded Gen. Sherman on account of the Vicksburg disaster to the latter"

It may well be questioned how long the stock of yankee Generals will last, at the rate of loss lately sustained. Such as our soldiers don't kill, old Lincoln disposes of.

A FREE COUNTRY.—Lincoln's freedom is about equal to that of the most despotic period in the history of the most despotic nation of Europe. See the following:—

"A. Malero, a bookseller in New Orleans, has been fined $25 for exhibiting a painting of Stonewall Jackson in his window. J. A. Mondelli, the artist who painted it, was fined $10."

PACKAGES FOR SOLDIERS.—We are requested to notice that the Rev. T. L Troy will make monthly trips between North Carolina and Cook's Brigade, for the purpose of carrying boxes and packages to Co. B, 27th Reg't, Cos. B, F, and G, 46th Reg't, Co. G, 48th, and Co. H, 15th. He will give timely notice of his days of departure for the Brigade.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"*Is it so?*—We notice in the last Register an extract from the Wadesboro' Argus, stating that some of the citizens of Montgomery county were to have a meeting at Troy this week, for the purpose of endeavoring to reconstruct the old Union. We have heard to-day *on the street*, that the Hon. A. Dockery made a reconstruction speech in Montgomery county, but we did not learn at what time or whether it was at Troy. Can this be so? We would like to be informed. We deem comment premature before the facts are ascertained."

The above article is found in the Raleigh State Journal of the 15th inst.

The North Carolina Argus of 15th inst. has the following:

"We stated last week that we had been informed that there were certain people in Montgomery county in favor of reconstruction, and that they had requested certain would-be prominent men to address them on the subject. To our utter astonishment, we learn that public sentiment has settled upon Hon. Alfred Dockery and O. H. Dockery, as the men alluded to. We are authorized to say that public sentiment, in this respect, is entirely erroneous."

My object, Messrs. Editors, in asking you to copy the above, is to do justice to two worthy citizens. Editors ought not to trifle with men's names without cause. It is easier to start a fire than it is to put it out after it is started. JUSTICE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Young Ladies' Knitting Society acknowledge the following contributions: Dr Theodore Martine 12 sets knitting needles; Master Walter Tillinghast 1 pr socks and gloves; Master Ras Hawley 1 pr socks, (his own knitting;) Mrs Lutterloh 6 prs wool socks; Mrs Wm B Wright $5. The next meeting will be at Mrs J D Starr's residence.

☞ A long and important communication (probably not intended for publication) has been forwarded to the proper authorities.

From Wilmington.—The expected attack on Wilmington has called forth the following address from General Whiting:—

HEADQUARTERS, WILMINGTON, Jan'y 14, 1863.

To the Citizens of Wilmington:

I have once and again advised the people about their families and property in case of an attack on the City. Many, however, who were driven off by the fever, confiding either in the supineness of the enemy, or the strength of the defence, have returned with their families, and to my great regret there are now many women and children in the city.

It is my duty to inform you of my belief, that within a very few days, probably three, the enemy will appear in force to attack this place by land and water.

While I am confident we shall beat them, I must repeat that an attack will be likely to cause much distress, privation, perhaps even peril to women, children and all non-combatants, whose presence must always embarrass. Should God so order it that we fail before superior force, or unexpected disaster, their lot will be infinitely worse. In every respect it is best that such should retire while they have opportunity.

It should be remembered that when the enemy are before the place, military necessity must take precedence of all interests, even those of humanity.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
W. H. C. WHITING, Brig. Gen'l Com'dg.

Patents.—The following have been issued during the year to North Carolinians:—

Breech loading fire-arm, J. W. Howlett, Greensboro'. Fire-arm, G. J. Peterson, Marion. Heating apparatus, John M. Morehead, Greensboro'. Plough, Robt. Bullock, South Mills. Combination Bedstead, John D. Love, Wilmington.

Fredericksburg Contribution by Ransom's Brigade.—General and staff $475; 24th N. C. Reg't $975; 25th N. C. Reg't $706; 35th N. C. Reg't $780; 49th N. C. Reg't $974. Total, $3,910.

Counterfeit.—We have just been shown a counterfeit gold piece, of the denomination of two and a half dollars. A man calling himself both Lane and Reese, some time this week was passing through Forsyth county, exchanging gold for Confederate money at the rate of one dollar of gold for two of Confederate money. It was tested by Mr. Lash, Cashier of the Bank at Salem, and found to be counterfeit. A small package was found upon Reese, each piece wrapped separately in paper to prevent rubbing. He professed that he had been in the army and that he found the coin on a dead yankee. It is handsomely executed, and would deceive most persons. Reese was taken in custody. The coin passed by him is of the date of 1853.

Raleigh State Journal, 17th.

LATE NORTHERN AND FOREIGN NEWS.

Special Despatch to the Richmond Enquirer.

FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 16.—I have received New York and Philadelphia papers of the 14th.

U. S. Congress.—Mr. Stevens introduced a bill to employ 150,000 contrabands in the military service to supply the places of the two years and the nine months men, whose term of service was about to expire. A motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost by a vote of 58 to 83.

Meagher's Brigade.—Meagher's Brigade, which went into the fight at Fredericksburg with five full regiments, has now less than 300 men fit for duty.

The Campaign in Tennessee, etc.—The Herald says 300,000 troops of nine months and two years men, go out of service in May, and whatever is to be done, must be before that time.

The same paper in speaking of the campaign in Tennessee, says the task before Rosecranz is more serious and difficult than that which he has just finished. The labors of Hercules (it says) are but begun. Rosecranz cannot immediately follow Bragg. His army must be recruited, and communication with Nashville and the North re established.

The Washington correspondent of the Herald says that it is rumored that Rosecranz is falling back for the purpose of getting nearer his base of supplies. The same correspondent says the victory at Murfreesboro is like the one at Belmont—a barren one.

The Philadelphia Inquirer of the 14th says Rosecranz will fight Bragg at Tallahoma. The same correspondent states that Rosecranz has received a reinforcement of 20,000 men. The Inquirer says the *defeat* at Murfreesboro' has only determined Rosecranz upon a new point of attack.

The Passaic and Montauck had arrived at Beaufort, S. C.

Boat Captured.—A boat was captured on the 3d inst. off Charleston harbor, containing a Confederate Major, bearer of despatches to Europe.

Pennsylvania Senator.—Charles A. Buckalew (Democrat) has been chosen Senator from Pennsylvania, vice Wilmot.

Peace Proposition.—The Legislature of New Jersey met on the 13th instant. Resolutions similar to those proposed by Brooks, of New York, a short time since, [and published in the Observer,] were introduced and made the order of the day for the 22d of January. The resolutions propose an armistice of six months, to begin at once. The second Monday of the third month after the beginning of the armistice, the people of each Congressional district to elect one delegate to meet at Lexington, Kentucky, on the second Monday of the ensuing month, to arrange terms for an amicable adjustment of the difficulties between the two sections.

Yankee Finances—Can't pay the Soldiers.—Chase says the soldiers have not been paid because he was not authorized to raise money by practicable methods under the existing laws. He says that the arrears to the army are treble the sum he is authorized to raise under the existing acts.

On to Richmond.—The correspondent of the Herald, writing from the Army of the Potomac, says: "Preparations and orders which always precede a movement, indicate that a very few days will find us in motion," and, as he hopes and expects, in the direction of Richmond.

The Harriet Lane.—The New York Herald treats the capture of the Harriet Lane and the serious loss of officers as a matter of considerable consequence; that if she be not already at sea, she will very soon be sent forth to commit depredations on our commerce on the high seas, as the Alabama has so long been doing, and, for all that we might expect from the blunders of the Navy Department, as the Oreto will soon be permitted to do.

The Markets.—Gold in New York on the 13th inst., went up to 144, and sterling exchange to 157½.

Latest from Europe.—The Inquirer, of the 14th publishes later European news.

The London Times says the result at the battle of Fredericksburg confirms the universal belief that *the Confederates are fully able to maintain their independence.*

Other European journals suggest that the battle may be made the key note for mediation and compromise.

"La France" says after the battle Lincoln had a long interview with the French Minister and peace party, and thinks this betokens a desire for conciliation.

The London Times has another article in denunciation of Beast Butler, and demands his removal.

Peace Movement in Illinois.—Hon. W. A. Richardson, elected Senator by 66 out of 100 votes in the Illinois Legislature, is a bitter opponent of Lincoln and his infamous policy. He spoke last week in the House of Representatives with great boldness and severity.

The Washington Chronicle says his future course is to be judged by the resolutions of the caucus which nominated him, therefore the policy he will pursue is foreshadowed in the following abstract of some of the resolutions:

Second—That the Administration, in suspending the writ of *habeas corpus*, in arresting private citizens and incarcerating them in bastiles, issuing the proclamation of emancipation, and in other instances usurping power, has violated the Constitution, infringed upon State sovereignty, and disregarded the popular wish. Its perversion of the war into a war of abolition deserves our unqualified reprobation, and justly entitles it to the condemnation of all true lovers of constitutional liberty and States' rights.

Fifth—That peace, fraternal relations and political fellowship should be restored among the people of the States; that the best interests of all, and the welfare of mankind, demand that this should be done in the speediest and most effective manner.

Seventh—Favors a National Convention of all the States at Louisville, Ky., at the earliest practicable period, to adjust our national difficulties.

Eighth—Recommends that the Legislature now in session appoint Commissioners to said National Convention, and invite other States to do so.

Ninth—That we earnestly recommend a cessation of hostilities for such period as may be necessary to allow the people of the North and South to express, through a National Convention, their wish for peace and a maintenance of the Union as it was, under the Constitution as it is.

The Great Cavalry Expedition.—Our readers will remember (says the Richmond Enquirer) that, several days ago, we published a statement from a Northern paper that a cavalry expedition from Burnside's army was in preparation, which would eclipse any of the brilliant exploits of our own gallant Stuart. It appears from the following, taken from the Herald, that the expedition really did start on the 30th of last December, and quietly returned, having accomplished—*nothing.*

"The cavalry expedition which set out on Dec. 30th, returned to-day from their unsuccessful trip. The force consisted of picked men from the 1st, 2d, 4th and 6th regular cavalry, from the 1st Mass., 8th N. York, McClellan Dragoons, and the Oneida cavalry of N. Y., together with Pennington's battery of rifled guns. Gen. Averill was in command, and set out to move around by Louisa Court House, at which place he expected to find and destroy a large amount of rebel commissary stores. If successful, the party was then to proceed down to the railroads leading from Richmond to the Valley, and after destroying them, make its escape back, or on into North Carolina, as circumstances made it necessary. The expedition reached Kelly's Ford, on the Rappahannock, where a skirmish was had with the enemy, resulting in the capture of a few prisoners, with no casualties upon our side. Here an orderly overtook General Averill with an order from Washington to pursue Stuart, who, it was feared, was about to capture Washington, its fortifications, gunboats, Congress and all. The project of making an incursion into rebeldom was thus abandoned, and the head of the column turned towards the beleaguered capital via Warrenton, at which place the cavalry arrived New Year's eve, half an hour after the departure of Stuart for Culpeper. A charge was made into the place; but information of our approach having been signalled from the windows of the secession farm-houses, the enemy had flown. After scouring the neighborhood the expedition returned to Harwood Church, where it remained on picket until to-day. To-night the men are again in camp, weary and hungry, not a little disappointed with the unexpected change of programme."

The Case of Rev. J. R. Graves.—HILLSBORO', Jan. 15.—The trial of Rev. J. R. Graves, which was to have taken place in Hillsboro' to-day, has been postponed until 3d of February next, in consequence, I learn, of the non-appearance of the prosecuting officer. Quite a large number of witnesses against the accused had appeared. The prevailing opinion here is that it is a serious case.—*Corr. Ral. Progress.*

Sick and Wounded.—There were in the various hospitals of Richmond, for the week ending January 9th, 1863, the following sick and wounded soldiers: From North Carolina, 1,775; Georgia, 1,598; Virginia, 1,209; South Carolina, 693; Alabama 660; Mississippi, 461; Louisiana, 454; Florida, 224; Texas, 162; Tennessee, 98; Maryland, 27. Total 7,353.

Prisoners.—There are about 8000 yankee prisoners, recent captures, mostly by Bragg, in the different prisons at Richmond.

At Castle Thunder, Richmond, Enoch Brady, Co A, 5th N. C. T., died on Friday last.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

FROM WILMINGTON.—No mail from Wilmington reached Warsaw yesterday, consequently we have none from that place to day. We learn from passengers that the captured yankee steamer was reported to have gone to pieces. They report nothing as to the advance of the yankee army, in addition to what we knew before, that they are expected.

LATER.—A telegraphic dispatch received at Raleigh states that all was quiet at Wilmington yesterday P. M.

From Eastern North Carolina.—KINSTON, Jan. 16.—The enemy drove in our pickets yesterday, 18 miles below here. The enemy's force supposed to be strong. The force in advance rebuilding the railroad bridge over Core Creek. This movement is doubtless a feint to cover a movement on Wilmington, or perhaps Weldon. The Federals are 60,000 strong and have 20 days rations. It is thought Butler will now take the chief command. A fight is expected here within three days.

RALEIGH, Jan. 17.—Not a word received from below up to 2½ o'clock, to-day, and we incline to the opinion that no advance is being made by the enemy. When the advance does commence in earnest we shall know it in a few hours.—*Raleigh Progress.*

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 16.—U. S. steamer Columbia, commander Courtney, 12 officers, 28 men, ashore at Masonboro' Inlet, surrendered to Col. Lamb to-day. Col. Lamb kept off four blockaders. The prisoners are expected here this morning. Nothing definite or further relative to advance of the enemy from Newbern. Heavy gale last night and rain; ceased at midday. No tidings of the fleet.

Tory and Yankee Raids.—A gentleman from Asheville, informs us that about 80 tories and deserters from the Laurel country, on the Tennessee line, made a raid upon the village of Marshall, Madison County, in this State, last week, arrested a number of persons and sacked the Court house and other buildings, destroying the records of the Court and other property. They claimed to be Federal soldiers, and were commanded by a man in Federal uniform.

"We learn that the Yankees and buffaloes in our Northeastern Counties or committing many depredations upon our unarmed people. In Elizabeth City and adjacent country, they are said to be enforcing the oath of allegiance. A company of buffaloes crossed Chowan river some days ago and committed depredations upon the citizens near Coleraine.—*Raleigh Standard.*

MARRIED,

In this town, 15th inst., at the Baptist Church, by Rev. Jas. McDaniel, Mr. JOHN SHOLAR of Wilmington, to Miss JANE JESSUP of Fayetteville.

In Rockingham, Richmond county, on the 3d inst., by James P. Leak, Esq., Mr. BENJAMIN F. NEWTON to Miss CAROLINE CLARK, all of Richmond county.

In Hillsboro', 12th inst., by Rev. M. A. Curtis, D. D., Dr. THOMAS DAVIS WARREN to Miss ELIZABETH ALETHIA COLLINS, both of Edenton.

At the Episcopal Church, Chapel Hill, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. J. H. Wingfield, D. D., JAMES M. MASON, of Winchester, Va., to ELIZA, daughter of the late Dr. John Hill of Wilmington, N. C.

At Trinity Church, Scotland Neck, Jan'y 5th, by the Rev. J. B. Cheshire, Capt. BENJ. G. SMITH, to Miss L. C., youngest daughter of W. J. Hill, Esq., all of Scotland Neck.

DIED,

In this town, yesterday morning, 18th inst., WILLIAM McLAURIN, aged 41 years.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3½ o'clock, from his late residence on Rowan street. The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend.

In Guilford county, 12th inst., MARY STANARD, infant daughter of Jesse R. and Emma J. McLean, of Fayetteville, aged 1 year, 2 months and 22 days.

Presbyterian, Ral. Standard, and Milton Chronicle please copy.

In this county, on the 14th inst., of dyptheria, JOHN ARCHIBALD, son of Joseph and Sarah Cade, aged 9 years, 6 months and 10 days.

Presbyterian copy.

At the Hospital in Richmond, 4th Dec'r, of typhoid fever, John J. Brame, Co. E, 34th Reg't, in the 19th year of his age.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Jan. 19.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Old 55, new 45. Lard 35.
Beef 15 to 17½ by the side; 10 to 20 at retail.
Beeswax 55 to 60.
Butter 75 to $1.
Chickens 35 to 50.
Copperas 1 50 to $2.
Cotton 18 to 20 cts.
Cotton Yarn $3 to $5 per bunch.
Eggs 45 to 50 per dozen.
Flaxseed 2 50 to 2 75 per bushel.
Flour—Family $31 to $32, Super $30 to $31.
Forage—Fodder 2 50 per hundred; Hay 1 50 to $2; Shucks 1 50 to 1 75.
Grain—Corn $3 to 3 10 by the small. Wheat $5 to 5 50. Rye 3 50 to $4. Oats $2 to 2 25. Peas 2 75.
Hides—Green 50, dry $1.
Iron—Swedes 40 to 50.
Leather—Sole $3 per lb., Upper 3 50.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $12. Apple Brandy $10 to $12. Peach Brandy $10 to $12.
Molasses—N O $4 to 4 50.
Nails—None in market.
Onions—None in market.
Pork 35.
Potatoes—Irish $2 to $3; Sweet $1 50.
Rice 9 by the cask.
Sugar retailing at 75 to $1.
Salt 23 to 27½ per lb.
Fayetteville Sheetings, 30 cts. per yard by the bale, 33 cents by the piece. Osnaburgs 35 to 60 cts.
Spirits Turpentine 40 to 50 cts. per gallon.
Tallow 60. Wool 1 50 to 1 75.
Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

WILMINGTON MARKET, Jan. 14

Beef cattle 15 to 18. Bacon, new 50 to 55. Butter 90 to $1. Corn 2 75 to $3. Flour, super $32 to $33, Family $33 to 35. Lard 40 to 45. Molasses 3 25 to 3 50 by bbl. Sweet Potatoes $2 to 2 50. Pork 30 to 35. Pea Nuts $3 to 3 50. Salt $5 to $8. Fayetteville Factory sheetings 60 to 65. Tallow 65 to 70. Wood $9 to $12. Yarn $6 to $7.

Horses wanted.

I WISH to buy several YOUNG HORSES, suitable for Artillery or wagon.
W. C. TROY, Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 17, 1863. 95-2t

Milch Cow for Sale,

WITH young calf, will give two gallons per day or more if well fed. Apply to
G. S. DEMING.
Jan'y 19. 95-2tpd

Loading for Raleigh.

MAY be obtained immediately by applying to
JOHN SHAW.
Jan'y 19. 1tpd

BOY WANTED.

A BOY of good character wanted to go to the 24th North Carolina Regiment.
A boy of the above description can get good wages and position.
A free boy preferred. J. P. ROBERTSON. C. E. LEETE.
Jan'y 19. 95-4ti

SAVE INTEREST.

ALL Persons indebted to the subscribers by note or account are requested to make payment and save interest. HUSKE & ANDERSON.
Jan'y 15, 1863. 95-2w

WANTED Immediately.

AN experienced TURPENTINE OVERSEER. Must come well recommended. Post Office, Springfield, Richmond County. DAVID JORDAN.
Jan'y 12. 95-4tpd

Blacksmith to Hire.

A SMART BOY who has worked at Blacksmithing 5 years. W. N. TILLINGHAST.
Dec 31 1862 90-itf

AVON E. HALL.
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.
WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19, 1863. 93tly

Plantation at Auction.

THE Plantation, 184 acres, 20 acres improved, and balance well timbered with virgin Pine and Black Jack, situated 5½ miles south of the town of Fayetteville, on the Southern Plank Road, and near Rockfish Village, belonging to Mrs. Rosa Harris, will be sold at Auction, at the Market House, in the town of Fayetteville, on THURSDAY, the 22d inst.
At the same time, I will sell one TIMBER WAGON, in good order. J. H. COOK, Auct'r.
Jan'y 14. 95-1t

PLOWS! PLOWS!!

NO. 10 Plow Casting for sale at the Eagle Foundry, by D. ANDERSON.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned is now prepared to make all kinds of Casting, DRY SAND, GREEN SAND, and LOOM WORK, BLOWING CYLINDERS, CAULDRONS, KETTLES, &c., of all sizes and shapes, particularly *RAIL ROAD WHEELS*. Having experienced workmen in the manufacture of Wheels, and being convenient to the Coal and Iron Mines, I am prepared to manufacture Wheels which I will warrant not to crack and equal to the Whitney wheel, or any in the Southern Confederacy. I am also prepared to make Chilled Tires for driving wheels, either solid or hollow.
Rail Road Companies from any part of the Southern Confederacy can be supplied by sending their orders. These wheels can be shipped to Wilmington, from thence to any part of the Confederacy.
DAVID ANDERSON.
Jan. 19. 95 itf

WANTED.

A GOOD MACHINIST, apply to D. ANDERSON, Eagle Foundry, Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan. 19. 95 itf

SOAP! SOAP!

I AM now making and keep constantly on hand, at my Factory on Person street, FAMILY BAR SOAP, at wholesale and retail.
—ALSO—
Plain, Variegated, Perfumed, and Brown Windsor Toilet and Shaving Soaps.
A supply kept for retail at J. W. Lett's and Isaac Hollingsworth's.
Orders promptly filled.
☞ Lard and Tallow wanted. Highest cash prices given.
C. P. JONES.
Fayetteville, Jan'y 17, 1863. 95-2mpd

FOR SALE.

OLD Cider Vinegar.
6 gross Matches.
2 boxes Brown Soap.
For sale by H. McMILLAN.
Jan'y 19. 95-4tipd

4 HHDS. BROWN SUGAR.
10 Bbls. " "
Received on consignment and for sale by H. McMILLAN.
Jan'y 19. 95-4tipd

WANTED.

A GOOD NURSE. Apply to J. H. ANDERSON
Jan'y 17. 95-2t

W. R. RICHARDSON & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Commission Merchants,
RALEIGH, N. C.
[*Office on Fayetteville Street.*]

WILL give particular attention to sales and purchases of State and Confederate bonds, Bank and other Stocks, collection of drafts, and any business connected with the different departments of the State government.
Bank notes of all Southern States bought and sold.
References:
O. G. Parsley, Wilmington.
W. A. Wright, "
John D. Williams, Fayetteville.
W. G. Broadfoot, "
J. J. Blackwood, Charlotte.
W. K. Lane, Wayne County.
John D. Whitford, Craven County.
Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Alamance County.
Hon. W. N. Edwards, Warren County.
Hon. D. W. Courts, Rockingham County.
H. W. Guion, Lincoln County.
And citizens of Raleigh, generally.
Jan'y 13, 1863. 95-1m

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 25th day of November last, my boy WILLIS, aged about thirty years. Willis is about 5 feet 10 inches high, of dark complexion, has a downcast look, a little stooping, and limps slightly in his walk caused by a severe burn on (I think) his left thigh and leg. When last heard from, said boy was in the neighborhood of Laurinburg, N. C., and I have no doubt is trying to make his way to the free States either by way of Wilmington, N. C. to the yankee fleet or through the country in some other direction. I have good reason to believe that he has been passing on a permit written by himself with a false signature, and may attempt to pass himself as a free negro. I will pay the above reward for his apprehension and delivery to me, or half the amount for his lodgment in any jail within the limits of the Southern Confederacy so that I can get him.
W. R. MEDLIN.
Clio, Marlboro' Dist., S. C., Jan. 14. 95*4tpd

Headquarters 53d Reg't N. C. M.

COMMANDERS of Companies of the 53d Regiment are hereby ordered to assemble all able-bodied men, subject to military duty, at the Court House in the town of Fayetteville, on Thursday, Jan'y 22d, inst.
J. A. PEMBERTON, Col. Com'dg
53d Reg't N. C. M.
C. E. LEETE, Adj't.

Headquarters 54th Reg't N. C. M.

COMMANDERS of Companies of the 54th Regiment are hereby ordered to assemble all able-bodied men, subject to military duty, at Military Green in the town of Fayetteville, on Thursday, Jan'y 22d, inst.
W. McL. McKAY, Col. Com'dg
54th Reg't N. C. M.
G. H. HAIGH, Adj't.

J. & N. A. CAMERON,
MANUFACTURERS OF SALT,

WILL furnish the article at 75 per cent. profit on cost and charges on application to
C. E. LEETE,
JOS. UTLEY,
G. W. WILLIAMS & CO., } Fayetteville;
DAN'L M. CAMERON, Swann's Station, W. R. R.;
NEWTON R. BRYAN, Jonesboro', W. R. Road.
Jan'y 13, 1863. 94-4ti

BEVERLY ROSE,
Commission Merchant
AND
GENERAL AGENT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
—ALSO—
Dealer in the different kinds of Deep River Coal,
for which orders will be promptly supplied.
Jan'y 14, 1863. 94-6tpd

ALMANACS.

A FRESH supply of Farmer's & Planter's, 2d Edition. Also, a few of Turner's.
For sale by E. J. HALE & SONS.
P. S The publishers have raised the prices to 15 cents each, at which price we will sell them.

Cabbage Seed! Cabbage Seed!!

BUNCOMBE CABBAGE SEED, fresh and genuine, at J. W. LETT'S.
Jan'y 15, 1863. 94-2m

$210 REWARD.

THIRTY DOLLARS reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery at the Camp of Instruction in Raleigh, N. C., or at Castle Thunder in Richmond, Va., of each of the following named deserters from Co. C, 3d N. C. Reg't, viz: William J. Edge, John H Pridgeon, David Powell, Pat. McElroy, Pat. Sweeny, John Nagle and Thomas Cavanaugh.
Notice is given to all absentees from my company that they must report in person or by proper Surgeons' certificate immediately, or they will be considered deserters. Surgeons' certificate must be made on oath before a Magistrate, by the Surgeon giving the certificate with the certificate of the County Court Clerk, and seal of the County attached thereto.
H. W. HORNE,
Capt. Co. C, 3d N. C. Reg't.
Jan'y 14, 1863. 94-3w

REMARKABLE NARRATIVE.

Some time ago, the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury, alluding to Bishop Elliot's proposition for a monument to the unknown dead, said "the topic of Unknown Heroes was frequently introduced in conversation, and mentioned a number of these heroes, among them a cavalry man from Texas, who, unable to walk a step, carries a pair of crutches on horseback, and with them has continued to perform all the arduous duties required of him." The correspondent of the Mercury, we dare say, little dreamed that this unknown dragoon would prove to be not only the most heroic of all the heroes of the war, but a poet of a high order beside. The following letter addressed to the Mobile Register and Advertiser reads like a romance, yet bears upon its face the evidence of truth. We copy it as a just tribute to a gallant soldier and as of far more interest than any number of extracts from Yankee papers:

This soldier is Lamar Fontaine, a private in the "Campbell Rangers," 2d Regiment Virginia Cavalry. He is the eldest son of the Rev. Edward Fontaine, an Episcopal Minister, residing near Jackson, Miss., who commanded the Burt Rifles, of the 18th Regiment Mississippi volunteers, in the first battle of Manassas, and who is honorably mentioned in General Beauregard's report of it. He was born in Washington county, Texas, in 1841, while his parents resided there, and was named after his father's intimate friend, General Mirabeau Lamar. Previous to the present revolution Lamar Fontaine lived in his native State, was educated in Austin, and at the Military Academy in Bastrop, and learned practically the most essential duties of a soldier as a Texas Ranger and hunter on the frontiers of Western Texas, where he was unsurpassed as a dexterous rider and skillful marksman. As soon as the war commenced he came to Mississippi and enlisted as a private in the first company organized for the defence of the State, the Mississippi Rifles, of Jackson, commanded by Capt. Robert Smith, the heroic Col. Smith who fell at Mumfordsville, Ky. Under this excellent officer he served at Pensacola, as an infantry soldier, and then as an artillerist until he was transferred to his father's company in the Army of the Potomac. At the battle of Manassas he was severely wounded by a cannon shot, which passed under his feet, bruising one of them so badly that he was unfitted for further duty as an infantry soldier. Finding that he was unwilling to be discharged, his father procured him a transfer to Capt. Alexander's Company (I) 2d Regiment Virginia Cavalry. Under Generals Jackson and Ewell, he distinguished himself in the battles of Front Royal, Cross Keys, and all the actions of the Valley. Near Winchester, in company with a young gentleman from Campbell county, Va., private John Moore, he performed a feat without a parallel in the annals of war, and which is mentioned with the highest commendation in Gen. Ewell's official report. These two young men, unassisted and alone, charged a piece of artillery planted on the Winchester turnpike manned by eight of the enemy, killed and wounded two of their number, drove the rest from the gun, and brought it off in triumph to their commander. Near Strausburg a shell exploded against his horse's head, blowing it to atoms and breaking Lamar's thigh. While his comrades were carrying him from the field, another shell wounded him severely in the hip. Soon after his wounds were dressed, while lying under a tree, a minnie ball penetrated the back of his neck, passed down near his spine and lodged where the surgeons have not been able to find it. Since then his right leg and side have remained paralyzed. He recovered sufficiently to obtain leave of absence from the hospital in Charlottesville for several weeks, which he spent with his company in performing military duty with his crutches tied to his saddle. In this condition he fought seven battles—Hazel River Bridge, Warrenton Springs, the Rappahannock or Waterloo Bridge, the battles of the 29th, 30th and 31st of Manassas, and the battle of Germantown.

While the enemy were shelling Warrenton Springs, Gen. R. H. Anderson wished to ascertain what division of the army occupied the north bank of the Rappahannock opposite his position. He volunteered to bring him the necessary information, swam the Rappahannock, surprised three of the enemy's armed pickets, and brought them across the river to the General, who gave the crutched hero a certificate complimenting his skill and gallantry. At the battle of Hazel River, a minnie ball broke one of his crutches, and one of the enemy's horses without a rider ran against him and broke the other. In the second day's fight at Manassas, he had a horse killed under him, and another the day after at the battle of Germantown. While pursuing the enemy's cavalry, a pistol shot penetrated his cap, grazed his temple, and knocked him from his horse. Since he has been pronounced incompetent to perform military duty on account of his wounds, and while acting as a volunteer on hospital furloughs, he has captured six prisoners without any assistance, and killed many of the enemy. In different battles he has had six horses killed under him, and I have no doubt has killed more of the enemy than any soldier in our army.

If skill, courage and hazardous and useful service on the battle-field deserve promotion, he has nobly earned it. Just before the resignation of the Hon. G. W. Randolph he was recommended for promotion by Gen. Ewell; but so far his merit has been overlooked, and an "unknown hero," capable of drilling and leading an army to victory, is a mutilated private, while scores of "cross road" politicians, unscathed by ball or sabre and strangers to the roar of battle, are commanding companies and regiments.

It will gratify the friends of our "unknown heroes" to learn that Lamar Fontaine is the author of the beautiful lines which have recently been published in all our papers, commencing "All quiet along the Potomac to-night," a copy of which, corrected by the author, is herewith enclosed.

"ALL QUIET ALONG THE POTOMAC TO-NIGHT."

By Lamar Fontaine, Company I, 2d Reg't Va. Cavalry. Written while on picket on the bank of the Potomac, 1861.

"All quiet along the Potomac to-night,"
Except here and there a stray picket
Is shot as he walks on his beat to and fro
By a rifleman hid in the thicket.

'Tis nothing—a private or two now and then
Will not count in the news of the battle;
Not an officer lost! only one of the men
Moaning out, all alone, the death rattle.

"All quiet along the Potomac to-night,"
Where the soldiers lie peacefully dreaming,
And their tents in the rays of the clear autumn moon
And the light of their camp fires are gleaming.

A tremulous sigh, as a gentle night wind
Thro' the forest leaves slowly is creeping,
While the stars up above, with their glittering eyes,
Keep guard o'er the army while sleeping.

There's only the sound of the lone sentry's tread,
As he tramps from the rock to the fountain,
And thinks of the two on the low trundle bed
Far away in the cot on the mountain.

His musket falls slack—his face dark and grim,
Grows gentle with memories tender,
As he mutters a prayer for the children asleep,
And their mother—"may Heaven defend her."

The moon seems to shine as brightly as then—
That night when the love yet unspoken,
Leaped up to his lips, and when low murmur'd vows
Were pledged to be ever unbroken.

Then drawing his sleeves roughly over his eyes,
He dashes off the tears that are welling;
And gathers his gun close up to his breast
As if to keep down the heart's swelling.

He passes the fountain, the blasted pine tree,
And his footstep is lagging and weary;
Yet onward he goes thro' the broad belt of light,
Towards the shades of the forest so dreary.

Hark! was it the nightwind that rustled the leaves?
Was it the moonlight so wond'rously flashing?
It looked like a rifle! "Ha! Mary, good bye!"
And his life-blood is ebbing and splashing.

"All quiet along the Potomac to-night."
No sound save the rush of the river,
While soft falls the dew on the face of the dead:
"The Picket's" off duty forever.

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP OF HIGHLAND RANGERS,
NEAR DREWRY'S BLUFF, VA., Dec 31, 1862.

Messrs. Editors:—Hoary Time is fast dealing out the last moments of the dying year. The history of 1862 is replete with the most extraordinary events of Medieval or Modern times. The last act in its bloody Drama has been played. The great (?) Tragedian whose wonderful performance on Carolina's Coast "astonished the natives" and set the North in tears ecstatic, has again appeared upon the stage on the banks of the Rappahannock. "He lifted the curtain with his sword"—the scene was filled with slaughter. "His part (if he had one) was invented by himself and was *terribly unique.*" Once more the North is in tears not of ecstacy, but of chagrin and disappointment. Once more has that incorrigible sinner been taught that the God of justice still rules in the Universe and that a swift and terrible retribution is still in store for those who dare despise and ignore his existence and trample innocence, virtue and all that is sacred under their accursed feet. Once more has he been taught that there is a difference between "ideal probabilities and visible realities," that they are separated by a distance as great as that between himself and Richmond—a distance "the rain bow of *hope can never span.*"

Our cause has again been victorious. North Carolina's sons, as usual, were among the glorious band. They have rendered illustrious their Fatherland. They have reared for themselves a monument which unharmed by the gnawing teeth of time will stand through ages like a pyramid on the broad plains of American history—high, looming over all, a mark, a sign, a wonder to the way-farer through this pilgrimage of life. Among the dead at Fredericksburg there was one, alas! I knew him well, Maj. John M. Kelly of the 35th Reg't N. C. T., a native of Moore. A young man more generous and kind, more high-toned, brave and determined I have never known. Called away from the peaceful shades of the University, he exchanged his text books for the sword and at the head of his company rushed to the field. Nobly he fought—gloriously he died. May his sorrowing friends find consolation in the fact that he fell in righteous cause.

Our Christmas holidays are over. To many they were agreeable and pleasant. The young knights, true to their instincts, sought the circles of the fair and the gay, those who are

"Skill'd in the ogle of a roguish eye."

And then if they did not realize, at least revived the remembrance of "d'amour du bon vieu temps, l'amour antique." Thus are the asperities of war smoothed for a season.

We are now very comfortably situated in our Winter quarters. Near us is Capt. Graham's company from Orange (formerly Capt. Turner's) also that of Capt. Booth from Hertford and Gates.

Since we left N. C. the hand of disease has been laid heavily on our venerable Captain. He has again left us. On his return to camp there were many glad hearts to welcome him back. During his stay with us he might be seen daily visiting the sick. And then at the camp fires with his "boys" around him listening with the veneration of sons for a father, to his words of instruction and encouragement, or to some story of the olden time. With sorrowful hearts we all bade him adieu hoping to see him soon again. May Heaven spare him yet many days and he be permitted soon to return to the post of duty and of danger which he so much loves.

To the curious the country along the James is full of interest. The mouldering ruins around the ancient churches—the tomb stones gray with age are unmistakeable proofs that here once "lived and loved a race" which has long since passed away. Osborn's Landing and that known as the "Hundreds" at which points we stand pickets were once great thoroughfares of trade. They were once the sites of considerable towns, but long since the plowshare of time leveled them with the ground, no vestige now remaining—"not even a rose on the stalk to tell where the garden had been." Such, it would seem, is to be our fate, should our enemies succeed in their fiendish schemes.

By the way, I hear the next advance upon Richmond will be by the James. Should this be true I hope the Abolitionists may make *a short call* at Drewry's Bluff where they will be received in the most gallant style and treated accordingly. FIL. CARA.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

BUNN'S LEVEL, STEWART'S CREEK DISTRICT,
HARNETT CO., N. C.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—Allow me to acknowledge through your paper the receipt of the following articles donated to the soldiers by the citizens of Stewart's Creek District. With the money subscribed I bought shoes, clothing, &c.

H. S. McNEILL, Capt.

Mrs Neill McDougald 2 prs pants, 6 prs socks, 2 comforters; Mrs Isaac S Williams 2 blankets, 1 pr pants, 2 prs socks, 2 prs drawers, 2 shirts; Mrs Hector McLean 6 prs socks, 1 pr gloves; Mrs E A Ochiltree 1 blanket; Mrs Gen McLean 3 blankets, 2 prs drawers, 1 pr pants; Mrs Peter McLean 4 blankets, 2 prs drawers, 2 prs socks; Mrs Anthony Parker 2 shirts, 1 pr pants; Mrs W H Reid 4 blankets, 4 prs socks; Mrs J C Dollar ½ bush dried fruit, 2 prs socks; Mrs Jno Brantly 1 shirt, 1 pr socks; Mrs Louis Pipkin 2 shirts, 2 prs drawers, 2 prs socks; Mrs W B Surles 1 blanket, 2 prs socks; Mrs Rachael McNeill 2 blankets, 4 prs socks, 1 comforter; Mrs D M Byrd 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Mrs H S McNeill 4 blankets, 2 prs socks; Mrs J H Atkinson $1; Mrs Arch'd McLean 5 blankets; Mrs J A Harris $20, 6 prs socks, 6 yds jeans; Mrs Jannet McNeill $10, 6 prs socks; Mrs J P Hodges 2 blankets, 2 prs socks; Mrs W G Adams 1 shirt, 1 pr socks; Mrs Wm Parke 1 blanket, 1 pr socks; Mrs Capt K Murchison 10 blankets, 3 prs socks; Mrs Dr J C Williams 2 blankets; Mrs J L Atkins 1 pr socks, 1 pr drawers; Misses Martha and Elizabeth McLean 1 blanket, 4 prs socks; Misses Rebecca, Fannie and Delia Parker 8 prs socks; Miss Mary L Parker $4; Miss Cattie McLean 2 prs socks, 1 pr gloves; Miss Mag Dollar 2 prs socks; Miss Winnie T Williams 4 prs socks; Miss Bettie Pipkin 5 prs socks; Miss Bella McDougald 6 prs socks; Miss Mary A Darroch 1 pr socks; Miss Jane Byrd $2; Miss S M Smith 2 prs socks; Miss C E Smith 2 prs socks; Miss J P Smith 1 pr socks; Miss Lauretta M Surles $1; Miss C S Williams 2 prs socks; Miss Fannie McLean 5 prs socks; Miss Catharine Clark 1 pr drawers, 2 prs socks; Miss Mary L Williams 7 prs socks, 2 prs pants, 2 prs drawers, 2 shirts; Miss Mary M McLean 5 lbs leather; Miss Mildred H McNeill 1 pr socks; Miss Nannie McNeill 1 pr socks; Miss Caro Covington 1 pr socks; Miss Mary McLean 1 pr socks; Miss Jennet McLean 1 pr shoes; Miss Peggy Ferguson 1 pr shoes, 1 pr socks; Miss Lou Smith 1 pr socks; Mrs Capt A D Cutts 1 pr pants, 1 pr socks, 1 blanket, 1 oil cloth; Annie Jane servant of Capt Murchison, 1 pr socks; Arch'd McLean 1 pr shoes, $5; Gen A D McLean 1 pr shoes, $10; J C Dollar $10; Neill McDougald $20; D M Byrd $10; W B Surles 2 prs shoes, $20; D Bethea 2 prs shoes; H McLean 1 pr shoes; J S Williams 1 pr shoes, $10; Martin V McNeill $25; W H Allen $1; W Phillips $1; R B Smith 1 pr shoes, $5; J P Hodges 5 prs shoes; D Murchison (Manchester) 2 prs shoes; J F Shaw 2 prs shoes; J C Williams, Sr, 4 prs shoes, $50; J H Williams $10; B F Shaw 1 pr shoes; J R Grady 4 yds jeans cloth; Dr J S Williams $5; Dr J C Williams $5; Capt K Murchison $20; Dan'l C McLean (Upper Little River District) 3 yds jeans; H A Barnes (Averasboro' District) 2 coats, 3 prs pants, 2 vests, 5 shirts, 2 prs drawers, 2 prs shoes, 6 prs socks, 2 flannel shirts.

Colonels Vance and Coleman.—The 29th and 60th N. C. Regiments were in the fight at Murfreesborough. We learn that the 29th, commanded by Col. Robert B. Vance, (a brother of Gov. Vance,) lost seventy-five killed and wounded, and that Col. V. had his horse killed under him. Col. Coleman was seriously wounded in the leg. Col. Vance, we learn, is in temporary command of the North Carolina brigade formerly commanded by Gen. Rains, who was killed in the battle of Murfreesborough.—*Ral. Standard.*

Syrup.—Mr. B. J. R. Summers, of Iredell, writes us that he made 1,005 gallons of syrup the past season; and what is equally creditable to him, he has sold it nearly all at from one dollar to one dollar and twenty-five cents per gallon, while others were selling at two dollars per gallon and upwards.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Important from the Rio Grande.—CHARLESTON, Jan'y 11.—Late advices from San Antonio, Texas, state that an express from Brownsville had brought information that 4000 French troops had landed at and taken possession of Matamoras.

EXCHANGE NOTICE NO. 4.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 10, 1863.

The following officers and men have been duly exchanged, and are hereby so declared.

1. All officers and men captured in Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, Florida and South Carolina, up to December 10, 1862.

2. All officers and men captured in Missouri, Kansas, New Mexico, Arizona, Arkansas and Louisiana, up to January 1st, 1863.

3. The two foregoing sections apply not only to officers and men of the Confederate service, but also to all persons captured in arms or hostile array against the United States, whatever may have been the character of the military organizations to which they were attached, and whatever may have been the terms of the paroles given by them. If any are in Federal prisons, they are to be immediately released, and delivered to the Confederate authorities.

5. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at City Point up to Jan. 6th 1863.

6. All Confederate officers and men who have been delivered at Vicksburg up to December 23d, 1862, and including said date.

7. All paroled Confederate officers and men receipted for at Vicksburg up to Dec'r 23d, 1862, and including said date.

8. All Confederate officers and men captured and paroled at Fredericksburg, Va., in December, 1862.

9. All Confederate officers and men captured and paroled at Goldsboro', N. C., in Dec'r, 1862.

10. Other miscellaneous and minor exchanges, of which the appropriate officers will be duly informed.

ROBERT OULD,
Jan. 22-6t Agent of Exchange.

The Murfreesboro' Battle.—As time passes, and the confusion which succeeds a determined struggle clears away, we also furnished ample evidence of the decided advantage obtained by our arms in the battle in front of Murfreesboro'. The correct statistics of the combats of Wednesday and Friday, may be summed up as follows:

Prisoners taken	5,000
Pieces of artillery	61
Small arms	7,500
Wagons destroyed	950
Enemy's loss in killed and wounded	9,000
Our loss—	
Killed	1,000
Wounded	3,500
RECAPITULATION.	
Federals killed	3,000
Wounded	6,000
Captured	5,000
	14,000
Our loss	4,500
Balance	9,500

In addition to these statistics, which relate only to the two days' struggle mentioned, large quantities of provisions and supplies have been procured in Middle Tennessee, amounting to millions of rations and months of subsistence. That portion of the campaign which constituted Murfreesboro' its depot has terminated, leaving us much to hope for and little to deplore, except the temporary surrender of a comparatively small portion of territory. Tullahoma, the position now occupied by General Bragg's army, is in Coffee county, Tenn., situated on Rock Creek, and offers admirable means of defence. It is 71 miles from Nashville, and 32 from Murfreesboro', and lies immediately on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, where it is intersected by the McMinnville and Manchester road. As a base of operations and as a position of defence, it offers great advantages.
Richmond Dispatch.

Confederate War Debt.—The Legislature of Florida has passed a resolution similar to that of Alabama, in relation to States assuming the Confederate War Debt.

The Yankee Finances.—The committee in the Yankee Congress has reported a bill authorizing the issue of $900,000,000 bonds 6 per cent. interest, payable after twenty years; $300,000,000 treasury notes, 5.47½ per cent. interest, payable in three years, and $300,000,000 in legal tender notes, without interest, and $50,000,000 in fractional bills, and proposes a tax on the circulation of State banks. The sum total of paper money authorized by this bill will be $1,550,000,000.

640 Acres of Valuable Land for Sale!

THE subscriber offers for sale, Six Hundred and Forty acres of land in Talladega County, Alabama, situated near the line of Coosa and Talladega Counties, about sixteen miles from the rail road, leading from Talladega town to Selma, and three from the rail road which is now in progress of building,—leading from Opalaca to Selma. These lands are most admirably adapted to the cultivation of cotton, corn, wheat, &c., yielding from fifty to sixty bushels of corn, and from forty to fifty of wheat per acre, with other products in a like proportion. There are on the premises, a comfortable dwelling, and all other necessary out houses; also a cotton gin, grist mill and threshing machine. There are about One Hundred acres of cleared land, fifty of which are bottom lands, besides two hundred and fifty acres more of ever-failing bottom lands, which could be prepared for cultivation at a very trifling expense. It is well watered, lying on each side of Hatchet creek, which is a never-failing stream, and capable of turning almost any amount of machinery. As to health, it is unsurpassed by any place in the State.

The above lands present every inducement for persons wishing to remove west; or to those who may wish to engage in the business of manufacturing; or to such as may wish to remove their families out of the reach of our invading foe.

Persons desiring further information respecting said lands, can apply to Mr. David Murphy, Fayetteville N. C., or to Mr. Daniel C. McNeill, St. Paul's P. O., Robeson County, N. C.

Persons wishing to purchase will please address me at "Fair Play P. O." Robeson County, N. C.

M. McNAIR.
Nov. 21st, 1862. 82*tf

Harnett County Land for Sale.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, 2000 Acres of LAND, in the county of Harnett N. C., upon which are three different Plantations, with improvements. The Land is all well watered and healthy, and as secure from the yankees as any land in the State. Terms accommodating and easy. Refers to Col. John H. Cook, Fayetteville. Address JAMES M. TURNER.
Summerville, Harnett county, N. C. 89-*6tpd

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1862.

Thomas J. Clegg *vs.* New York White Soap Stone Co.
Death of Plaintiff suggested—I. N. Clegg, Executor, comes into Court and makes himself a party.

ORDERED by the Court in two cases of the above entitled cause, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the Defendants to appear, plead and replevy, or judgment will be entered against them.

Witness, J. H. Caddell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, the Monday before the last Monday in August, A. D. 1862.

J. H. CADDELL, C. S. C.
Dec. 9, 1862. 86*6tpd

State of North Carolina,

STANLY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov. Term, 1862.
Robert M Biles, William F. Biles, Daniel Hunsucker and wife Adline, Alexander Biles, *against* John J. Biles, et al.

Petition to sell Slaves.

IT appearing to the Clerk on the affidavit of Alex. Biles one of the petitioners, that John J. Biles, Richard D. Biles, Pleasant H. Biles, Sterling Biles, Thomas E. Biles and Isaac T. Biles, six of the Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, and plead, answer or demur to this petition, the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, D. A. Underwood, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Albemarle, the second Monday in Nov. 1862.

D. A. UNDERWOOD Clk.
89*6tpd] By J. O. ROSS, Dep'y.

FROM THE NORTH.

PETERSBURG, Jan'y 11.—The New York Herald has been received. It says:

To-day we have to record another Fredericksburg affair. Sherman was repulsed at Vicksburg on the 29th ultimo, with a loss of four to five thousand men and five pieces of artillery. Among our killed is Gen. Morgan, late of Cumberland Gap. Gen. W. L. Smith was mortally wounded. We had to contend against an overwhelming force under Gen'l Joe Johnston. The 4th Ohio has 600 killed and wounded.

Gen. Holmes's army arrived at Vicksburg on the 30th.

Banks's expedition is en route from New Orleans to reinforce Sherman, who will remain under cover of his gunboats, until a junction of his, McClernand's and Banks's forces. Gen. Grant's army is still at Holly Springs, Mississippi.

The N. Y. World of the 9th instant, says:—

Burnside's Resignation.—A dispatch from Washington says that it is positively asserted in the highest military circles that Gen'l Burnside has finally resigned the command of the army of the Potomac, and that Gen'l Hooker is about to take his place. It is said that this change may be followed by the resignation of certain general officers well known to the country.

Price of Gold in New York.—The financial article of the World Jan'y 8th, contains the following:

"The gold market is active, and the premium is advancing steadily. The closing price was 136 at the second board, but in the open market dealers are more anxious to buy than to sell at that rate. The financial bills before Congress, which are likely to pass, propose to swell the paper money of the loyal States to $200,000,000 (twelve hundred millions,) against $156,000,000, the largest amount they ever held before 1861. This is an inflation exceeding in amount and rapidity that of "continental money," which depreciated till $28,000 was the price of a barrel of flour in Connecticut, and the end was repudiation. The business community are fairly alarmed by the prospect before them in the rapid depreciation of legal tender notes, and are rushing into gold, stocks, and other property to hold instead of paper money."

The New York "Tribune," of the 8th instant has the following dispatch from Washington, dated 7th:—

C. L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, made a speech in the House to-day, favoring foreign mediation in American affairs.

The Paris correspondent of the "Tribune," under date of the 28th ultimo, says it is reported that Drouyn de L'Huys has resigned, and says the Cabinet of the French Emperor has, for the present, abandoned the designs of mediation in American affairs.

From Missouri.—Advices from Springfield, Mo., state that a Confederate force, reported at 6000 strong, under Gens. Burbridge and Marmaduke with six pieces of artillery, are within 2½ miles of that place, and opened upon the town without giving notice to remove the women and children. 1000 rebel cavalry in line of battle were visible from the town. Gen. Brown has loop-holed the houses for musketry, and will make a vigorous resistance.

From Europe.—The Anglo-Saxon brings London dates to the 24th ult.

Layard, the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, had made a speech at London. He said that the principle of his country was non-intervention, and that England sympathized with nations struggling for freedom. He also said that the Government was right in the opinion that the proposal of France for mediation was inopportune, and that if the English Government had accepted that offer at an inopportune moment, then when an opportunity arrived, it would have been lost.

The Paris correspondent of the London Post, under date of the 22d, says: "It is reported that the Emperor has assured the Cabinet at Washington, through Mr. Dayton, that France came forward not to favor the North or the South, but in the name of humanity, and for the good of both parties." He says that the governments of France and England continue to be united in their policy towards America, and that policy now, as of old, was strict neutrality.

The Liverpool Journal of Commerce, of the 22d, contains an order to the British agents at the various ports of the West India Islands, that if the Alabama enters their ports, to prohibit her from coaling or taking in provisions; that she be ordered to depart at once, and the order further states that Capt. Semmes be informed that, after this notice, should he destroy any merchandize consigned to British merchants in neutral ships, Her Majesty's Government will take steps to destroy his vessel.

LATER NORTHERN NEWS.

Special Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

FREDERICKSBURG, Jan. 12.—I have just received Northern papers of the 11th.

The Herald says Burnside's resignation will be received as soon as a suitable successor can be named. The Herald urges McClellan, and says Burnside also desires his appointment. The Herald adds that this step would be too judicious, and does not believe it will be adopted. The contest, McClellan out of the way, will be between Franklin and Hooker. Franklin is preferred by the army, but Hooker is pressed by the Radicals. The Herald says Hooker will probably be chosen, and if so it will be another blunder.

The Herald states that there has been enough fault-finding with Generals, and argues that the blame for disasters should be put where it belongs, on the Administration.

It calls loudly for the removal of Stanton, Halleck, Chase and Welles, but says even more than this will be necessary to heal the wounds of the bleeding country, and that to the conservatives, not the radicals, must the country look for hope.

The Herald states that nothing like the financial and commercial excitement of the past few days has ever been witnessed in New York. If it continued, the operations of the celebrated Financier Law of Paris would sink into insignificance.

Springfield captured by the Confederates.—Gen. Brown commanding at Springfield, Missouri, telegraphs Gen. Curtis that the rebels under Gens. Marmaduke and Burrbridge attacked the town on the 8th. The rebels forced the stockade on Thursday afternoon when the telegraphic communication ceased, and was still interrupted on the 9th. Springfield has large amounts of army stores, arms, and ammunition. Gen. Brown's left shoulder was shattered and amputation was resorted to. He was being rapidly reinforced but too late.

Fifteen four horse teams and thirty men were captured a few miles north of Springfield.

The Federals represent their force at 2,000 and two pieces of artillery.

A despatch from St. Louis 9th, says the opinion strongly prevails that Springfield has been captured.

A dispatch from Nashville, 9th, says Rosecrans has issued an order that all captured rebel officers be confined until President Davis' recent order is revoked; the rebel prisoners to subsist on army supplies; food contributed by friends to be confiscated for hospital use, and a repetition of contributions to be considered a criminal offence.

The Washington Chronicle says the election of Seymour was an act of rank treason, and gave aid and comfort to Jeff Davis; that the men who nominated him are traitors, and all, with their leader, guilty of treason.

From Banks's Army.—Banks was concentrating all his forces at Baton Rouge, preparatory to attacking Port Hudson. The Confederate force at Port Hudson was represented at 12,000 men, with 30 guns. The entrenchments there are said to be 12 miles long.

The capitol at Baton Rouge had been destroyed by fire, together with all the valuable books and papers. The loss was estimated at $70,000.

Vallandigham in favor of Foreign Mediation.—The New York Times says Vallandigham will soon make a speech in favor of mediation.

The New York Tribune and Times say Vallandigham favors intervention also.

Vallandigham says the re-union of the South and most of the States of the North and West is a necessity, and is practicable; that the people are ahead of the politicians in their demand for peace.

The Confederate steamer Virginia has been captured by Walker. It is said this occurred in Mexican waters, and the Herald thinks will lead to trouble.

Gold closed at 138. The Herald says it will be worth 160 very soon.

European News.—The Africa has arrived bringing European dates to the 28th ult.

The London Times thinks Burnside suffered a damaging repulse at Fredericksburg, and that if he retrieved, by strategy, what he lost, he may be considered a great General.

The N. Y. correspondent of the London Times says "the passage of the Rappahannock was the noblest episode of the war, and characterizes the battle of Fredericksburg as the fiercest and decidedly the most calamitous of the war to the Federal arms."

The news of the defeat at Fredericksburg was represented to be the unusual topic of conversation in Europe. The friends of the North were greatly disappointed at the result. The news in Liverpool of the Federal defeat was regarded as unfavorable to an early peace.

It is said that France and Spain have a treaty in regard to Mexico.

The Jura, with European dates to the 2d inst. has passed off Cape Race.

The working men of Manchester held a meeting, at which resolutions were adopted expressing sympathy with the North. A congratulatory address to Lincoln, approving of his course, was also adopted.

The London Times says cotton is not king, and England had beteer keep all her operatives on public pensions till absorbed in other trades than those which affect her national policy.

Startling News from Kentucky.—Speaker Buckner, of the Kentucky House of Representatives, has addressed a letter to every member, asking for their views on Lincoln's proclamation and the present condition of affairs in that State. From a number he has received answers, *and fully two-thirds are in favor of taking the State out of the Union if Lincoln's proclamation is enforced.* The Legislature meets next Monday, when Gov. Robinson's message will be read. The Governor will bear down heavily on the Administration, *and urge a separation if Lincoln's proclamation document is promulgated* [as it has been.]

A Set-to among Officials.—The latest arrivals from the North state that a fisticuff recently took place on Pennsylvania Avenue in Washington, between Halleck, the Commander-in-Chief, and the Young Napoleon, McClellan. The story is that McClellan met Halleck on the street and accused him of having published a tissue of unblushing falsehoods in his recent report, when the latter pitched into McClellan, who defended himself to decided advantage. It is further stated with reference to the affair that one of the city papers had a paragraph noticing it, but before half-a-dozen copies were struck off the police interfered and had the whole matter suppressed.

Battle in Mexico.—PETERSBURG, Jan'y 11.—Northern papers have a dispatch from San Antonio 24th ultimo, (per express from Monterey.) After a severe battle on the 19th ultimo, the French army defeated the Mexicans and captured Puebla and Tampico, proceeding immediately towards the city of Mexico.

Council of State.—The Council of State, pursuant to a call from Gov. Vance, assembled in this City on Thursday last. The following members, being all, were in attendance: F. B. Satterthwaite of Pitt; Jesse R. Stubbs of Martin; Loverd Eldridge of Johnston; Robert P. Dick of Guilford; J. A. Hargrave of Anson; James Calloway of Wilkes; and James A. Patton of Buncombe. Mr. Satterthwaite was chosen President of the Council, and Richard H. Battle, Jr. Secretary. The Council concurred with the Governor in making the following appointments.

Literary Board.—Rev. William E. Pell of Wake; Professor Richard Sterling of Guilford; Dr. William Sloan of Gaston.

Internal Improvement Board.—William Eaton, Jr. of Warren; Edward J. Hale of Cumberland.

Better appointments could not have been made.

We are authorized to say that Mr. Hale respectfully declines the appointment tendered him of member of the internal Improvement Board.
Raleigh Standard.

Valuable Land for Sale.

ONE Tract on Little River in Randolph county, containing 525 acres, on which is a first rate Dwelling and Kitchen, nearly new, with other out-houses; and also a valuable orchard. This tract contains about 50 acres of bottom land on said River.

One other Tract containing 300 acres, with Dwelling and other out-houses, about 60 acres under cultivation. This tract has valuable Timber, and is mostly level land.

The above tracts of land are valuable wheat, corn, oats and tobacco lands

One other tract containing 800 acres. This tract abounds with valuable timber, and is very valuable grain land.

The above Lands are South of Asheboro' about 15 miles, and North of Troy, in Montgomery county, about 12 miles. The locality is in as healthy a portion of the State as any in North Carolina.

Refugees desiring to purchase lands will find the above to be very desirable property. Terms easy. My address is Caraway, Randolph county, N. C.

NATHAN SPENCER.
Jan'y 3, 1863. 91*8tpd

NOTICE.

THE subscriber as Executor of the last Will and Testament of Angus Martin, dec'd, offers for sale, 250 acres of LAND in Richmond county, near Trollinger's Depot. The land is well watered, well timbered and well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, peas and potatoes. Persons wishing to purchase can address me at Curriesville, Moore county, N. C.

H. H. MARTIN, Ex'r.
Jan'y 9, 1863. 93*3t

Lands for Sale.

I OFFER for sale my LAND on the West side of Gum Swamp, 7 miles from Laurinburgh Depot, containing 400 acres, which is as productive as any land in the lower end of Richmond county, N. C. On the premises there is a comfortable dwelling, with all necessary out-houses. Any person wishing to purchase can either apply to myself on the premises, or address me at Springfield, N. C. DUNCAN JONES.
Dec'r 27, 1862. 91*6tpd

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22. 11-1m*tf

CHEERING NEWS FROM VICKSBURG.

The statement copied from the Yankee journals announcing the fall of Vicksburg, receives an effectual quietus in the following official despatch received at the War Department Saturday:

VICKSBURG, Jan. 8, 1863.

Hon. J. A. Seddon:—From latest information I am satisfied the enemy's transports have gone up the river. Only seven gunboats between the mouth of the Yazoo river and Milliken's Bend. Vicksburg is daily growing stronger. *We intend to hold it.*

J. C. PEMBERTON, Lt. Gen. Comd'g.

Reliable accounts inform us that the Yankees made a protracted effort of about ten days to capture Vicksburg, during which time a land force estimated at from forty to fifty thousand, assisted by a portion of the gunboat fleet, was engaged against us. Our trifling loss, less than one hundred in killed, wounded and missing, when compared with that of the enemy, amounting to some fifteen hundred, demonstrated to the latter the strength of our works. Three distinct and vigorous efforts on as many different days, to make incisions in our lines, on the left, centre and right successively, resulted in not an inch of ground being lost. The efforts of the enemy were gallantly made at every point but the foresight of Gen. Pemberton enabled him to anticipate their movements, and prepare accordingly, and his success in so disposing of his defensive forces as to accomplish great results and at the same time preserve the lives of his men in a contest with his foe so greatly superior in force, will ensure him the esteem of the troops and the people.
Rich'd Whig, 12th.

The Vicksburg Citizen of Dec 30 has the following:

Our cause has been growing brighter every day since the commencement of skirmishing on the Yazoo. Every attempt at advance that the enemy has yet made has been promptly met, and effectually checked at every point. Heavy losses have already been sustained by the enemy.

On yesterday the most signal success of our arms was obtained at Willow Bayou, where the enemy attempted to advance on our works. Twenty-eight hundred of our soldiers engaged a force of eight thousand Yankees, and whipped them, killing over two hundred, taking three hundred prisoners, and capturing five stands of colors. The 3d Tennessee and 28th Louisiana, have the credit of this work. The Yankees advanced with a view of storming our works, and made three desperate charges, which were repulsed every time. On the third charge our men opened a deadly volley upon them with such effect that the Yankees fell back in disorder and confusion, when our men leaped over their breastworks and charged the enemy, capturing five stands of colors and routing them completely.

Col. Thomas, of the 28th La., at a critical moment executed a flank movement in a masterly style, cutting off a part of the Yankee forces, which secured us three hundred prisoners. The enemy was signally defeated, and after they had retired a flag of truce was sent in, asking permission to bury their dead.

This was a most glorious and decisive victory, fought as it was by a force of nearly three to one.

As we go to press a courier has just arrived who states that this morning the Yankees again attempted to advance, and were again repulsed with terrible loss.

Results of the Campaign in the Southwest.—CHATTANOOGA, Jan. 9.—The Rebel published the following dispatch, from an official source dated Winchester, Tenn. Jan. 9:

Gen. Morgan's report of his expedition shows two thousand paroled prisoners and several hundred of the enemy killed and wounded, and an immense quantity of *arms and property destroyed.*

Forrest's report shows 1,500 prisoners, 1,000 of the enemy killed and wounded, and an immense quantity of arms, ammunition and stores destroyed, and his whole command splendidly equipped from the captures.

Our operations at Murfreesboro', including the capture of 5,000 prisoners, besides 2,000 captured at Hartsville and around Nashville, sum up to 10,000 in less than a month. We have also captured and sent to the rear thirty cannon, 6,000 small arms and 2,000 more in the hands of our troops, and 950 wagons destroyed, and the mules and harness secured.

The enemy's loss in killed and wounded is estimated at 20,000, including seven Generals.

From the Blackwater.—FRANKLIN, Jan. 11.—Yesterday Gen. Pryor encountered Dodge's Cavalry, 5 miles from Suffolk, and with two companies of Trigg's regiment, routed them, inflicting considerable loss. Our troops remained in line of battle till next morning, but the enemy would not leave their stronghold.

Learning that a force of 3,500 Yankees were at Carrsville, we passed across to intercept them. They ran away at our approach, and escaped through Gates county, N. C.

Sequestration Sale
of 45,000 Acres of Valuable Lands.

BY virtue of a Decree from the District Court for the District of Florida, will be sold to the highest bidder, on the Public Square in LAKE CITY, FLA., on WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11th, 1863, at 11 o'clock, A. M., many valuable and desirable tracts of Land, some of which are situated in Sawannee County, some in Levy, several in Marion, and many in Alachua County, and all either on or within convenient distance of the Railroads.

All persons desiring places in the richest and most convenient section of the State can be accommodated; for not only do these many tracts (in all comprising over 45,000 acres) embrace every grade of Land, from the very richest Orange Groves, and other unsurpassed Hammocks well adapted to the culture of Sugar and Sea Island Cottons as also the best of well-timbered Pine Lands, equally as good for Cotton, down to the poor Sand Hills, in which ever-healthy and delightful residences can be had, convenient, not only to the richer lands, but to a never-failing abundant supply of fish, wild fowl and game. Thus not only do these Lands embrace every grade of quality, but they will be sold in bodies varying from 40 acres to 1000, by which every one can be suited.

To those wishing to remove further south to the most desirable portion of our country, where as many (if not more) of the comforts and luxuries of life can be most easily obtained and where a living can be more easily had than in any other country, this is their opportunity. To capitalists wishing to invest their surplus funds in something permanent and of increasing value—now is your time; such another you will not again have.

Terms of sale, CASH, in Confederate Notes or Bonds, payable as soon as the sales are confirmed by the Court.

For further information, numbers of the Lands to be offered, &c., &c., address the subscriber at Gainesville, E. Fla., or James Banks, Esq., District Attorney, Lake City. R. W. B. HODGSON, Receiver.

NOTE.—Parties from a distance leaving Savannah, Ga., by Gulf Road on Monday morning, will reach Lake City at 2 o'clock, P. M., Tuesday, in time for sale next day.

Gainesville, Fla., Nov. 27, 1862. 84*ts

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1862.
Harris Tysor, *vs.* New York White Soap Stone Co.

ORDERED by the Court in Five cases of the above entitled Cause, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the defendants in said case to appear, plead, answer, or demur, at the next Term of this Court, or Judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

Witness, J. H. Caddell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, the Monday before the last Monday in August, A. D., 1862.

J. H. CADDELL, C. S. C.
Dec. 9, 1862. 86*6tpd